

China - 1900 - 1900

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Curios and Relics

China, Kitchenware, & Glassware

China

White House

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

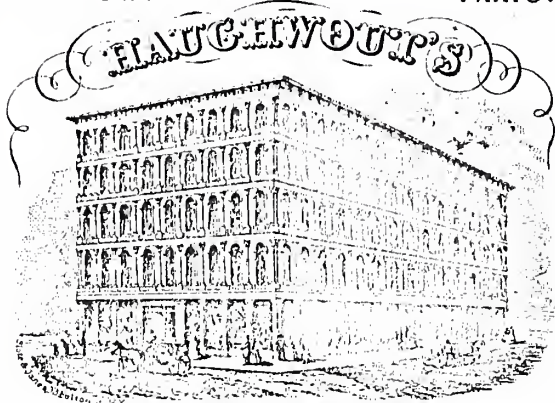
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

157178

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR BREAKAGE.

157, 17

CHANDELIERS & GAS FIXTURES
French Clocks Silver Plated Ware
NEW YORK, BROOKLYN CUT GLASS, PARIS.



BROADWAY & BROOME STS.
NEW YORK.

Terms Cash, without discount.

New York 17 January 1866
Messrs. Haughwout & Co.
Washington D.C.

BOUGHT OF
E.V. HAUGHWOUT & CO
IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF
FRENCH CHINA AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER PLATED WARE, CUT GLASS AND TABLE CUTLERY.
Nos 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY.

To the following articles of rich China Ware
with Arms & Crests of the U.S. to replace
the pieces broken & lost of the Solferino set
viz 1 salad dish, 4 pickles, 24 Custard cups
24 Egg cups, 18 dishes 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18 inch
6 Couverts high, low, & shield.

Item available in the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection at the
Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana

For contact information, go to www.LincolnCollection.org.

To the following articles comprising one
set of rich cut & engraved flint glassware
with crest of U.S.
viz 72 goblets, 48 Champagne
48 Claret, 48 Acers, 48 wine
24 Cordials, 48 Roman punch glasses
12 quart decanters, 12 spirit decanters
1 Claret " 48 " Caraffs
6 sugar, 6 Cherry glasses, 4 Cake bowls
8 side dishes, 48 finger bowls
48 ice piscinas black

2061

2061

SALE OF RELICS.

Lincoln's Knife, Fork and Plate Included in List.

3.31. 1814

A blue iron stone china plate, used by Abraham Lincoln in his home in Springfield, Ill., in 1837, brought \$42.50 at the Norton antique lamp sale in New York recently. An old knife and fork, steel with bone handles, sold for \$52.50. The martyred president's law office lamp sold for \$160 and an old chair used by him brought the same price.

These four Lincoln relics were taken by Dr. C. A. Quincy Norton, with other relics from the Lincoln log cabin, which was exhibited in New York in 1866, in lieu of fees which were to have been paid him for lecturing at the cabin. Dr. Norton being a descendent of the famous old New England Quincy family came into possession of some of his most interesting pieces through this connection. One of these which sold for \$66 was a pair of brass mantel lamps, a wedding present to John Hancock upon his marriage to Dorothy Quincy by the father of the bride. A lamp used by Harriet Beecher Stowe, while writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," presented to Dr. Norton by Dr. C. E. Stowe, her husband, sold for \$71. A bent old brass candlestick, captured by the United States steamer Constitution from the British ship Guerriere, in the war of 1812, went for \$36. A china candlestick from the Confederate "White House" in 1863 went to a Milwaukee museum for \$8.

LINCOLN RELICS SOLD.

1814

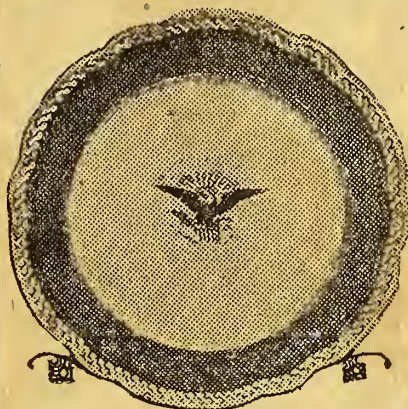
Iron Stone China Plate Used by the President Brings \$42.50.

New York, March 11.—A blue iron stone China plate used by Abraham Lincoln in his home in Springfield, Ill., in 1837, brought \$42.50 last night at the Norton antique lamp sale. An old knife and fork, steel with bone handles, sold for \$52.50. The martyred president's law office lamp sold for \$160, and an old chair used by him brought the same price.

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A lamp used by Harriet Beecher Stowe in writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," presented to Dr. Norton by Dr. C. E. Stowe, her husband, sold for \$71. A beautiful old brass marine candlestick captured by the United States steamship Constitution from the British ship Guerriere in the war of 1812, went for \$36. A China candlestick from the confederate "White House" in 1863 went to a Milwaukee museum for \$8.

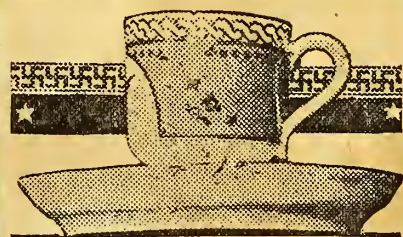
PLATE USED BY LINCOLN



Part of White House Furnishings,
Now in the Collection of Col.
W. H. Crook.

1814

OWNED AND USED BY LINCOLN.



Cup and Saucer Treasured as a Relic
in Washington.

1814



The Lincoln dishes occupy an entire cabinet in the White House exhibit. They were manufactured in 1864 in the Haviland kilns in Limoges, France. Each piece has a wide border of reddish purple with beaded edge. On each dish is a spirited version of the United States coat-of-arms in colors.

OCTOBER, 1938

C. W. LYON

INCORPORATED

Antiques for the Discriminating Collectors

Lincoln's Custard Cup



Authentic Custard Cup from the service used in the White House by Abraham Lincoln. Illustrated and described in the volume of "China Collecting in America" by Alice Morse Earle (page 253)

20 EAST 56th STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ken's Galleries Inc. - 730-5344
Feb 12 4 3, 1994

32. **NAPOLEONIC PATCH BOX**

French, MID-XIX CENTURY. Diameter, 3 3/8 inches

Circular box, decorated with lacquered prints; the cover portraying Napoleon, in profile to the right, surrounded by laurel wreath, the bottom with a calendar of the main events in Napoleon's life arranged in chronological order. Framed.

33. **SET OF TEN NAPOLEONIC MILITARY BUTTONS**

A. Bonnardot & Cie

Circular hollow *doré* metal buttons with applied initial *N* surmounted by a crown and scrolling ribbon; each measuring 7/8 inch in diameter. Framed.

34. **TORTOISE-SHELL PATCH BOX WITH MINIATURE WATER COLOR**

French, EARLY XIX CENTURY. Diameter, 3 1/4 inches

Circular box, banded in gold, the cover inset with a fine small water color of St. Mark's Place, in Venice, by Victor Jean Nicolli, French: 1754-1826.

35. **TORTOISE-SHELL PATCH BOX WITH SILVER BUST OF MARIE ANTOINETTE**

French, XVIII CENTURY. Diameter, 2 1/2 inches

Fine circular box, decorated with gold stars, dots and chain border; cover with gilded rim, enclosing silver bust of Marie Antoinette in profile to left by Surugue, sculptor at Sèvres.

36. **TORTOISE-SHELL PATCH BOX WITH ENGRAVING OF THOMAS JEFFERSON**

Diameter, 3 1/8 inches

Circular box, the cover inset with engraving printed in color after St. Memin.

✓ 37. **PORCELAIN CUP WITH SAUCER FROM THE WHITE HOUSE SERVICE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

Fine cup decorated with purple band and gold border, centring a spread-winged eagle holding laurel branch and arrows perched on the stars and stripes before the rising sun, with the motto *E Pluribus Unum*. Both pieces marked *Administration "ABRAHAM LINCOLN"*.

LINCOLN DISHES IN ANTIQUE SHOW



Mrs. Jay Dwight Smith (left) and Mrs. Robert Samuel Neir (right) admire a plate, cup and saucer from the White House dinner service used by Abraham Lincoln during his term as President. These pieces, owned by Charles Taskey, 109 East Oak street, will be shown at the seventh annual Antique Show and Sale, beginning Monday and continuing through Friday at the Woman's Club of Evanston sponsored by the Chicago Rockford College Club. Proceeds will go to the Rockford College building fund and particularly to the new Sherratt Library recently completed. Mrs. James Marshall Hobbs is director of the show.

[By a staff photographer.]

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1941.

Historical Society's Corner

Cleveland House Dealer

Plates From Which Presidents Ate

By Grace V. Kelly

FOUR rare china plates from china services used at the White House in the administrations of Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley and at the Confederate residence in Richmond, Va., in the administration of Jefferson Davis are on exhibition at the museum of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

There they call attention to the old custom of each administration buying new china for the White House, the selection made by the president's wife, if he had one, or by some woman member of the family, the dictates of good taste entering into the matter but also the absolute necessity for ceremonious design.

The Lincoln plate represents a full set of the finest French porcelain, with a border of plum color and delicate lines and dots of gold. In the center is a spirited version of the coat-of-arms of the United States, with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum" upon a clouded background of gold.

The Benjamin Harrison plate is Limoges china, its border decorated in motifs of ears of corn in gold on blue. In the center of the plate is the United States shield with a spread-winged eagle at the top and "E Pluribus Unum" on rose ribbon

beneath. All of this exists in a circle of gold stars.

The William McKinley plate is of Haviland china, large pink roses decorating the border and a central area of gold snowflakes, surrounded by a gold band in conventional design. In each case the rim of the plate is slightly scalloped.

The Jefferson Davis plate is Athena Wedgwood china, the border in red, gray and aqua in classic design. The sea horse and trident appears three times in the border against plain areas in the design, and the center of the plate is plain.

Besides these four pieces, the historical society calls attention to an extensive collection of presidential china used during the administration of President James A. Garfield. This collection is preserved at Lawnfield, Mentor, O., former home of President Garfield and given by his children to the historical society.

Accompanying each plate in the exhibition at the museum are pictures of the presidents in whose administration they were used, as well as pictures of their wives, to whose good judgment we are indebted for their distinguished appearance. 9-7-1941

Nov. 29-1945

Lincoln Natl. Life Foundation: -
Dear Sirs,

Many years ago there came into my possession a very quaint cup, which supposedly is a part of the tea set used during the Lincoln regime at the White House.

As I have always been doubtful of the authenticity of this piece of china ware, I am taking the liberty of asking the Foundation whether there is a way

of finding out whether
this cup and saucer are
genuine or not. Should
they be, of course great
value can be attached
to them. Otherwise they
are valuable only as
old and quaint.

Am enclosing the best
description I could give
of both cup and saucer.
Should you be interested
enough, and able to give
me any information
regarding this china,

I should greatly appreciate
your kindness.

Respectfully

Paula Kipp
1202 Central Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

December 5, 1945

Paula Kipp
1202 Central Ave.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Madam:

I wish I might help you to identify the crockery or china which you may have, but I am unable to do so. It appears to me that the date which appears on one of the plates of 1877 would immediately disqualify it from any association with the Lincoln family, as Abraham Lincoln passed away in 1865.

If I do run across any information that would be helpful in locating any similar items among the Lincoln china I will be pleased to advise you.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

HARRY M. ALLEN & CO.

Glass Containers & Closures

50 JOY STREET
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

September 19, 1947

Lincoln National Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne, 1,
Indiana.

September "Hobbies"

Gentlemen :

Enclosed please find photo of what is called "Lincoln Plate."

This plate was Copyright 1909 by Lillian Clarke Kirtland, now deceased and the original plate was authenticated in every way. From an authoritative work on china "The Blue-China Book" New York, 1916 Dutton's by Ada Walker Canehl in a supplementary chapter on Presidential China it reads: "The Lincoln china is of Haviland make, and wide bands of crimson-lilac edged with lines of plain gold and of dots, together with a spirited representation of the U.S. arms in bright colors upon a gold clouded ground, characterize the decoration. The dish-forms are likewise arresting, the plates being scalloped"

This plate is now at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts where it may be seen should you have an agent in the East, by communicating with me in advance.

The present owner, the daughter of Mrs. Kirtland desires to sell this item and has set a price of \$60.00

Shall be pleased to hear from in this connection.

Yours very truly,

Eleanor M Allen

Mrs. Harry M. Allen.

Please address met at
38 Oakland Street,
Melrose, 76, Mass.

Enclosure.



September 26, 1947

Mrs. Harry M. Allen
38 Oakland Street
Melrose, 76, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Allen:

If it were not for the fact that there is one of these plates in Fort Wayne which we feel certain will one of these days be presented to us, we would be interested in the acquisition of the one which you have in your possession.

As it is, however, I think we will anticipate receiving the one here in Fort Wayne.

Very truly yours,

Director

LAW:CM
L.A. Warren

Mamie Untangles White House China

By Bess Furman, © New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON, July 12—Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower's revision of the "White House China Room" has been completed by issuance of a six-page mimeographed document by that title.

This small but historic item lists what it terms "the more noteworthy pieces on display in the White House China Room" by administrations.

It reveals that five White House families are not represented.

The White House china collection could be completed by the addition of small family items—as has often been done in the past—from the following administrations: Andrew Johnson, William Howard Taft, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover. No state china was bought by these presidents.

Mrs. Eisenhower launched the modernizing of the White House china collection last September. It was carried out by her staff headed by Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree, social secretary, aided by Margaret Brown Klapthor, Smithsonian Institution expert on White House history.

The china, crystal, and silver was shined up, put against a dark blue background, lighted, and arranged in chronological order for the first time.

It was also historically documented, a number of errors being corrected on the basis of bills of sale found in recent years.

Had Looked Shabby

Until the renovation was made the White House china had looked shabby in comparison with a handsome set of First Lady portrait plates presented to the White House "as a tribute to Mrs. Eisenhower" and displayed in the china room.

These plates were designed by S. Wagner, artist of the Royal Berlin Factory. They depict the wives of presidents from 1798 to 1921, beginning with Martha Washington and ending with the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The administration of the bachelor President, James Buchanan, is represented by his niece, Miss Harriet Lane.

Choicest piece in the White House china collection, in a case of its own on a window ledge, is the "Dolly Madison punch bowl," described in the listing as "believed to be the oldest piece of china having remained in continuous executive possession since its purchase."

After being shown for many years this punch bowl, from the Madison state dinner service, was for an extended period taken from the collection for safekeeping in another part of the White House. Many visitors asked what had happened to it.

It is an elaborate French porcelain piece, some 30 inches in height, the bowl, blue with gold-dotted border and shield, being upheld by figures of the Three Graces. The pedestal, too, is heavily banded in gold.

Fine state china used down the years is well represented, from the Sevres state dinner service that George Washington ordered from France on down to the Castleton service plate ordered by Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Eisenhower item is part of a complete state-dinner table

setting for one person, as of today, which occupies the final shelf of the display.

By all odds the most striking china is that of the Lincoln Administration, represented by items from two state sets and a family set.

The most original china is that of the Hayes Administration, each piece being a separate design representing American flora and fauna.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and President Franklin D. Roosevelt are cited in the listing as designers of state china.

Mrs. Harrison is credited with making the "golden cornstalk and flower edge design" on that administration's dinner plates.

Had Family Crest

President Franklin D. Roosevelt incorporated the three feathers and roses of his family crest into the border of state china.

Several first families are represented only by family pieces, a custom that could be continued to round out the collection.

The Chinese export porcelain dinner pieces that belonged to Thomas Jefferson are personalized, each bearing a heart-shaped blue and gold escutcheon with the letter "J".

John Quincy Adams is represented by pieces from a pink, white, and gold Paris-porcelain dinner set, bought when he was minister to Russia.

Cabinet Work Finished

Mrs. Eisenhower Ends Search For Chinaware of 5 Presidents

Every Chief Represented

By FRANCES LEWINE
Associated Press Staff Writer

Washington, May 9.—The personal china of five presidents has been located to complete a White House collection.

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower organized the roundup and, because of her efforts, the china room in the Executive Mansion now has on display a sample of the dishes or glassware used by every American president.

The White House announced Saturday that the last of the missing pieces has been put in place.

Mrs. Eisenhower said she was "so pleased and so very proud" that all the presidents are now represented.

"It gives me tremendous satisfaction," she added.

The new pieces include china having a personal association with President Andrew Johnson, William Howard Taft, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover.

White House records show these five made no purchase of china during their terms of office, but used what their predecessors left behind.

Mrs. Eisenhower sent out an appeal last August to find the missing links after she had the china collection documented and regrouped in the pine-paneled downstairs china room. She hoped to get pieces the five presidents owned privately or used while they were in office.

Descendants of three of the presidents, former President Hoover himself, and the Harding home and museum in Marion, Ohio, came through.

Perhaps the biggest contribution was from Mrs. Helen Taft Manning, Haverford, Pa., daughter of President Taft. It included several pieces of English china given her mother and father as wedding gifts, as well as light-green and white wine glasses, part of a set President Taft's mother, Mrs. Alphonso Taft, got in Vienna when her husband was President Rutherford Hayes' minister to Austria.

Most of the new-found china was sent to the White House, but Andrew Johnson's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Johnson Patterson Barlett, Greenville, Tenn., came in person with samples of plates and

silverware President Johnson used.

The china of the 33 United States presidents includes a gold and white gravy boat from George Washington's state dinner service, imported from France.

Abraham Lincoln left behind the most china—a buff and gold pattern.

Since Woodrow Wilson bought an American product—Lenox china—in 1917, all White House china purchased since has been Lenox, made in Trenton, N. J.



Associated Press Wirephoto

MRS. MAMIE EISENHOWER poses in the cabinet-lined china room at the White House where china or glassware with a personal association with every American president is on display.



Dinner with The Presidents





The Art Institute of Chicago considers it a great honor to be able to present this first exhibition of china, silver, and glassware used by Presidents of the United States beginning with George Washington. This historical exhibit was made possible through the interest of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, and the Trustees of the Art Institute are most appreciative of her help in bringing it to us.

WILLIAM McCORMICK BLAIR, President

An individual's choice of a dinner service normally reflects his personal taste, but, obviously, such a yardstick could hardly be used to gauge the taste of our Presidents who ordered dinnerware for official use. All too often factors were involved which conflicted with any personal choice. Yet even in George Washington's time it was suggested that in such apparently trifling matters as furnishings for the President's mansion, Washington's decision could be of consequence to the country. Gouverneur Morris wrote to the President from Paris in 1790, "I think it of great importance to fix the taste of our country properly, and I think your example will go far in that respect. It is therefore my wish that everything about you should be substantially good and majestically plain — made to endure." Obviously such expectations were somewhat exaggerated. This exhibition will show the changes in taste and the trends of fashion throughout a century and a half as they found expression at a prominent vantage point.

Before 1800, when the Presidential home was in New York and Philadelphia, at least three dinner sets were employed in the households of George Washington (1789-1797). One, a blue and white set of so-called Nan-kin Table China, was most likely for common use. This the President ordered to be supplemented by a purchase at a "Public Vendue" held in Baltimore in 1785 after the good ship Pallas had arrived from the Far East. However, the prices being very high, probably nothing was acquired. As Washington was looking for bargains, and especially china decorated with the badges of the Society of the Cincinnati, such china was purchased in New York in the following year and then used at Mount

— Above: Goblets, cut crystal glass, ordered by Presidents Cleveland, Lincoln, F. D. Roosevelt, l. to r. (White House)

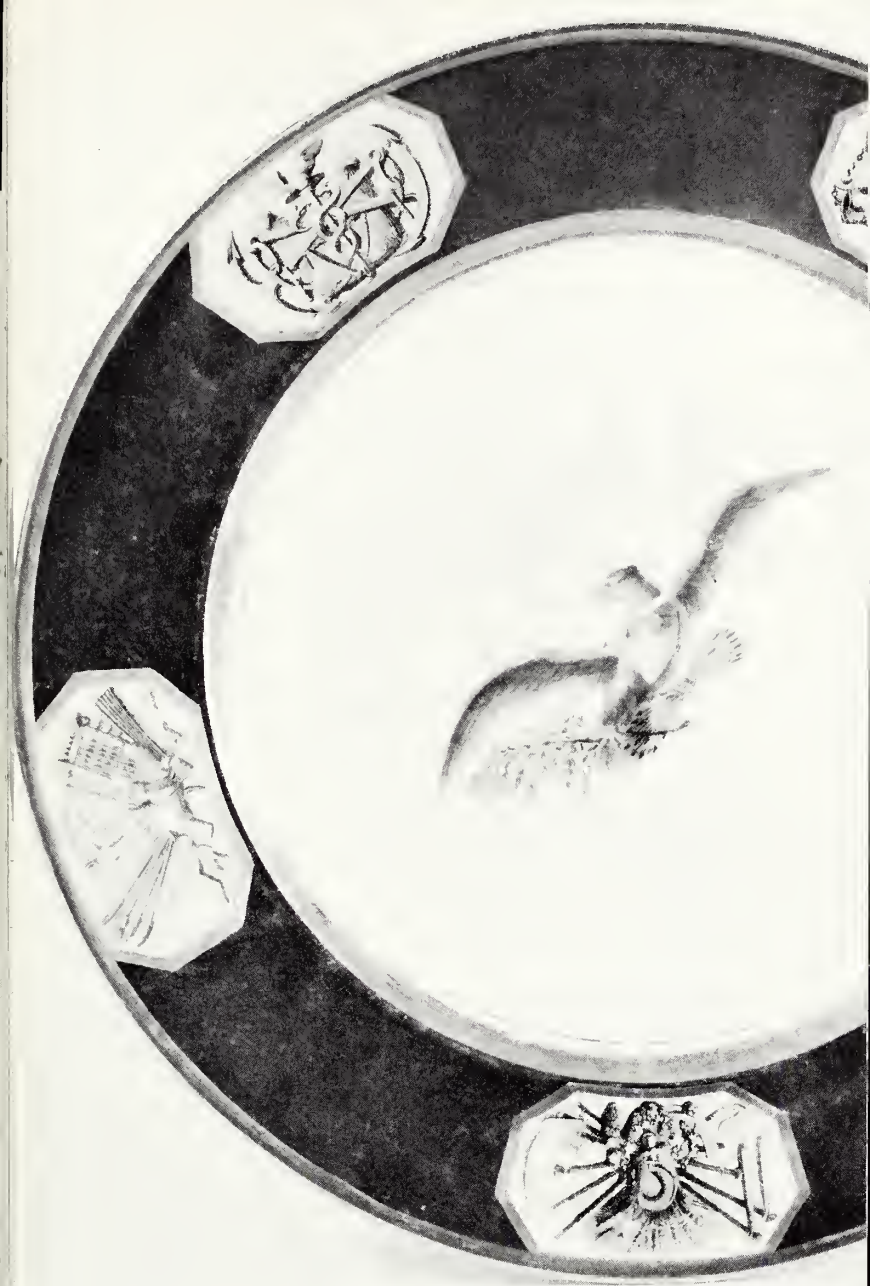
Below: Goblet, probably used by President Monroe (Winterthur)

Vernon. A gold-edged Sèvres porcelain set was used for State dinners. This was bought from the Comte de Moustier in 1790. Later it was supplemented by pieces from the Duc d'Angoulême and Nast manufacturies.

When John Adams (1797-1801) moved into the White House towards the last nine months of his term, the mansion was unfinished and Mrs. Adams had trouble in assembling her furnishings, which were so late in arriving that she wrote her daughter in November, 1800, that more than half of her tea china was still missing. Whether or not this formed part of a Sèvres set used at the White House, is open to question. In any case, there remain three plates from this service, decorated with bouquets of flowers in colors and bearing Sèvres marks of 1778, 1779 and 1780. Possibly John Adams purchased this set when he was in Paris as Ambassador in 1780. Other plates in existence which belonged to Adams, decorated with cornflowers and showing a mark similar to Sèvres, may have been acquired later.

When Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809) took office he was a widower, and Mrs. James (Dolly) Madison, "looking and moving as a queen," presided at his entertainments. Jefferson introduced his own china into the White House, as was customary until the term of James Monroe. Unfortunately, it is not known what dinnerware Jefferson actually used. The well-known Chinese export service with its dark blue border and shield with "J" in the center was perhaps ordered by his friends for use at the White House, but could not have been used there as it was lost in transit and not located until 1809. Probably the set was then used at Monticello.





*Above: Dessert plate by Dagoty, Paris,
for James Monroe (Winterthur)*

*Left: Sèvres plate used by John Adams
(Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)*

With the election of James Madison (1809-1817), Mrs. Madison continued her position as hostess, presiding over social affairs at the White House with grace and elegance. The Madisons used a dinner service that came from Nast in Paris and was decorated with a wheel and fern pattern in orange, black and white.

As practically all the furnishings, including the china and glassware, were destroyed by fire in 1814, they had to be replaced and it became the duty of James Monroe (1817-1825) to furnish the newly erected White House. Owing to the lack of time and limited funds, the new furnishings were acquired from three sources: from Paris, Washington, and from Monroe's personal belongings. The dinner service for thirty, decorated with a gold band, probably came from the manufactory of the Duchess d'Angoulême, owned by P. L. Dagoty, since he is mentioned as having furnished a dessert set for thirty, decorated with vignettes on an "amaranth" (red) border. Two silver tureens were made by J. A. Fauconnier, a follower of Jean Baptiste Claude Odier, one of Napoleon's favorite purveyors. Denière et Matelin, in Paris, supplied a huge plateau of bronze with mirrors and a number of centerpieces. The glassware was purchased in Pittsburgh at the Flint Glass factory of Bakewell, Page and Bakewell, as Monroe had been impressed by its high standard of production when he visited the plant in 1817. Although the East Room was still unfinished in Monroe's time, the elegance of his receptions, with Mrs. Monroe a most distinguished hostess, was unsurpassed.

When John Quincy Adams (1825-1829) came to the White House, he probably found ample dinnerware. There are plates at the White House, possibly used privately, from a French dinner set in the Empire style made by La Courtille, which may have been bought by Adams in Paris when he was Minister to Russia. Aside from the public receptions lasting from seven to eleven o'clock, called "drawing rooms," the cabinet dinners in Adams' time were "grand affairs where wines and delicious viands are congregated and the fair sex are not admitted."

Andrew Jackson (1829-1837) was a widower, and his niece, Mrs. Emily Donelson, served as hostess during his two terms. They were known for their liberal hospitality and dinners at the White House were now marked by a "general preference for continental usages over the stiff English ceremonials previously in vogue." When Jackson took office, the Monroe china and glass was probably depleted, and the destruction at the Inaugural reception was so great that replacement was an absolute necessity. An eye-witness, Mrs. Seaton, saw "men with

boots heavy with mud standing on the satin damask chairs to get a sight of the President" and "the whole house was inundated by the rabble mob . . . glass and china to the amount of several thousands of dollars being broken in the struggle to get refreshment." Today the best known of Jackson's sets is a cream-colored service decorated with gold lines, which he perhaps used privately. The official dinner set probably was a French service with a blue band on the gold-rimmed border and an eagle in the center. In 1833 a magnificent silver set, most of it made by Martin Guillaume Biennais (1764-1843), was bought from the estate of a Russian diplomat, Major General Baron Feodor Vasil'evich Tuyll van Serooskerken, who had been minister from Russia to the United States (1823-1826). This set, unknown at least to the last two generations, was rescued from complete oblivion for the present exhibition.

While Martin Van Buren (1837-1841) needed no new dinner sets, he had to replace much crockery and glassware. It is possible that a glass set with a pattern of clustered vine leaves, now at the White House, originated in this period, as a replacement of Monroe glass. When, in 1840, the bill for over \$3,665.00 was presented to Congress, Van Buren was exposed to a demagogic attack by Congressman Ogle. Clearly exploiting the situation for political purposes, Ogle viciously manipulated figures and facts concerning purchases dating back even to Monroe's term, and presented them as if Van Buren were responsible.

During the terms of William Henry Harrison (1841) and John Tyler (1841-1845), the White House dinnerware apparently needed no new supplies, even though there were such receptions as the one when 3,000 people jammed the White House levee to see Charles Dickens, and when a smaller invited gathering met Marshall Bertrand. On that day, the table was decorated with "two pyramids of pomegranates with the skin peeled off and Malaga grapes looking like rubies and emeralds, and festoons of grapes floating from vase to vase the whole length of the table."

During the term of James Polk (1845-1849), when the White House underwent considerable repairs, a new French dinner service was ordered, decorated with the national colors in the form of a shield. Two other sets were also used, probably for small gatherings. Zachary Taylor (1849-1850) and Millard Fillmore (1850-1853) brought no changes to the White House.

When Franklin Pierce (1853-1857) took office, he ordered a new dinner set with a deep red border made by Haviland & Company in Limoges, the first of several to

*Silver gilt flatware,
still in use at the White House*



Plate from Lincoln service



be acquired from this firm. Socially, Pierce's term was not marked by any spectacular events.

In contrast to the preceding administration, the term of James Buchanan (1857-1861), his niece, Miss Harriet Lane, acting as official hostess, was one of great social activity. The Inaugural Ball was a lavish celebration with quantities of refreshments, including 400 gallons of oysters, 500 quarts of chicken salad, immense amounts of mutton, venison, beef, hams and tongues, as well as \$3,000.00 worth of wine. Two famous social events of this period were the reception of the Japanese Embassy in May, 1860, followed by the visit of the Prince of Wales on October 3. While Buchanan purchased some dinnerware for private use, the official set was not complete, because at the banquet for the Prince of Wales some of the Jackson pieces were still in use, and the dishes, though mostly from the Pierce set, were more or less unmatched.

When Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865) entered the White House, the state dinner service had become a collection of odd pieces and a new service was ordered from the Haviland Company. This set had the United States coat of arms in the center and a border of "royal

by Haviland (White House)



Plate from Hayes service,
made by Haviland (Haviland)

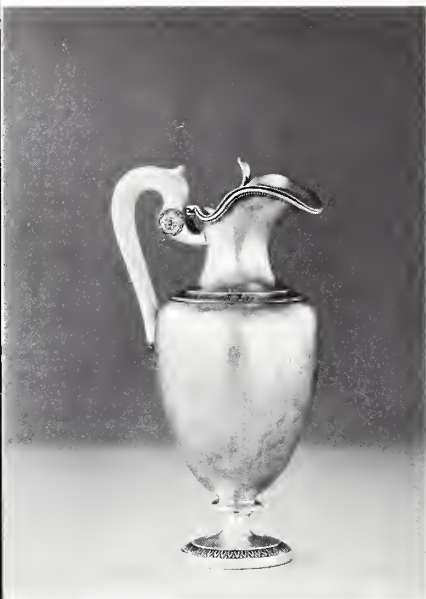


purple." Also, a new set of glass was ordered, cut and engraved with the United States arms and a pattern of ivy leaves. This was made by Christian Dorflinger at his Green Point Glass Works, Brooklyn, and apparently was chosen by Mrs. Lincoln, who ordered it through a Washington dealer. During the war years, receptions were overflowing "with soldiers fresh from their camp and others who paid no regard to dress or cleanliness were seen mingling in the crowd."

During Andrew Johnson's term (1865-1869) his daughter, Mrs. Martha Patterson, wife of the Senator from Tennessee, acted as the hostess of the White House as the First Lady was an invalid. The gloom of war having disappeared, receptions at the White House became more cheerful, vying in elegance with New York affairs. The rooms were completely renovated, but there was no need to add to the table furnishings.

Ulysses S. Grant's terms (1869-1877) brought fame to the White House for the elegance of his entertaining "when tables were loaded with mountains of flowers and trailing vines and ribbons" and dinners lasted two to three hours. Once more a new set was needed, and this time it was decorated with the United States seal in

*Silver milk jug and coffeepot, by Biennais, Paris,
purchased by Andrew Jackson (White House)*



gold on a yellow border and sprays of American flowers in the center.

To the Rutherford B. Hayes administration (1877-1881) we owe the most elaborate service ever made for the White House, and, so far as is known, the first to follow precisely the desires of a First Lady. Mrs. Hayes had ordered a dinner set decorated with ferns from the Haviland Company. However, after meeting the artist-reporter, Theodore R. Davis, who came to the White House for *Harper's Weekly*, she was convinced by him that the decorative features of the new set might be drawn from the fauna and flora of this country, so that each of the plates served at various courses would show appropriate subjects. The contract with Haviland was cancelled and Davis was commissioned to do the designs. Released from *Harper's*, Davis immediately set up shop in Asbury Park, New Jersey, where he produced 130 different watercolor patterns, including special ones for fish, meat, game and ice cream platters. He also designed twelve new forms for various courses and special dishes. These were sent to the Haviland Company, who had them transposed into lithographs and etchings by Felix Braquemond and others. The outlines of these

prints were transferred to the china, after which these designs were painted in color. The set contained more than 1,000 pieces and was delivered in 1880, after the incredibly short time of about one year from the date of the order. The cost of this set to Haviland was probably not less than \$20,000.00, but the firm agreed to the terms of the first contract, charging less than one-fifth of the sum. This dinner service was used for the first time when General Grant was received after his trip around the world.

During James Garfield's term (1881) the set was little used. However, his successor, Chester A. Arthur (1881-1885) admired the service so much that he ordered a very ornate, carved dining table which had been presented during the Hayes administration by the Cincinnati Carving School, transformed into a buffet for the family dining room. On this were displayed the finest pieces of the service.

In neither of his terms did Grover Cleveland (1885-1889 and 1893-1897) find it necessary to acquire new State services, nor did William McKinley (1897-1901). However, a complete set of glassware, cut in the "Russian" pattern and engraved with the eagle crest, was executed in 1886 by the T. G. Hawkes Glass Company in Corning for Cleveland, and later additions were made to this by Benjamin Harrison.

Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893), only a decade after the Hayes set had been acquired, purchased a new service of china. One might venture to say that this time the renewal was not so much a necessity as a change in taste. As Mrs. Harrison herself decorated china and did so in a rather delicate way, she may have felt that the Hayes set was too overpowering in its decoration. The new service was again furnished by Limoges, following a design by Mrs. Harrison. It was decorated with a border motif of Indian corn and flowers in gold, an inner band of cobalt blue containing forty-four gold stars, and, in the center, the arms of the United States. Mrs. Harrison was the first of the White House mistresses to take a keen interest in the care and preservation of the china.

The first President who expressed a desire to acquire a dinner service made in this country was Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909). However, when competitive designs were presented by a number of firms, they did not appear adequate and the order went to Wedgwood in England for a service executed in the Colonial pattern, a design somewhat akin to the one Andrew Jackson had used. The decoration consists of the arms of the United States in colors, with a border of radiating gold lines. In 1901, Theodore Roosevelt ordered additions to the

glass service from Christian Dorflinger and, for the first time, highball or iced-tea glasses were included.

While William Howard Taft (1909-1913) was satisfied to use the Wedgwood service, Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921) was the first President to order a State set from an American firm of distinction, Lenox, Inc. Walter Scott Lenox had established his manufactory in 1889, and from the beginning endeavored to produce porcelain of the most durable kind, free from any blemishes and decorated as precisely as possible. The set, which Lenox delivered in 1918, had an ivory border with chased gold bands, the outer band with stars and stripes. Instead of the coat of arms formerly used, the seal of the President was placed on the border. This service, probably supplemented from time to time, served under Warren G. Harding (1921-1923), Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929), and Herbert Hoover (1929-1933).

Under the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945), a new set was necessary and was again furnished by the Lenox Company. This time, the border, again with the President's seal, had a rim of cobalt blue studded with gold stars and an adjacent ornamental band of rose scrolls alternating with three feathers, elements taken from the Roosevelt coat of arms. In 1938, Franklin D. Roosevelt also ordered replacements for the glass set from T. G. Hawkes at Corning. These were of a less expensive pattern, with a simplified engraved coat of arms.

The dinner service ordered by Harry S. Truman (1945-1953) from Lenox, still used at the White House, has a green outer border with a narrow gilt inner band. The Presidential seal used on this set, with the eagle's head turned to the left, was standardized by an executive order in 1945. Some more richly decorated service plates were added by Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-1961).

Except for the early purchases under Monroe and Jackson, little is known so far concerning the acquisition of silver flat and hollow-ware. A set used during the administration of Calvin Coolidge was the "Minuet" pattern, produced by the International Silver Company and purchased in 1928. Harry S. Truman used a silver set called "Francis I," made by Reed and Barton.



Both Washington's and Jefferson's China-trade services reflect the taste for chinoiserie which was current in this country after 1784, when American traders sailed the seven seas to bring home merchandise from the Far East. The Oriental products, however, only satisfied a fleeting fashion, for great households followed more



*Part of dinner set made by Lenox
for Harry S. Truman (White House)*

standard patterns. To obtain luxury goods after the war it was only natural for Americans to turn to Paris, just as it had been Washington's opinion in 1783, that he did not "incline to send to England . . . for anything (he could) get upon tolerable terms elsewhere." And so, with Gouverneur Morris' help, Washington obtained in Paris a centerpiece of plated ware in the classical style, the mirrored stands carrying ornaments of bisque figures. This decoration was used in the Presidential mansion at Philadelphia and now graces Mount Vernon.

After 1800 it was no longer necessary to turn to Sèvres to obtain fine dinnerware, for by that time a number of small manufactories had been established in Paris, such as Nast, Duc and Duchesse d'Angoulême, La Courtille, Dagoty, and others. Some of their early products were fashioned after Sèvres, after which they followed the Empire style and still later, the trends of the Louis Philippe period. Their ware was generally heavy, often even coarse, sometimes dull in color, and not without blemishes. It was definitely not as elegant as Sèvres, but coming from France it was considered stylish and so appeared satisfactory to Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson.

As early as 1830, it must have been apparent that truly French patterns and shapes were not entirely suitable to American taste. At least this was the motivation of David Haviland, an astute New York importer, to go to Limoges and in 1842 to establish a manufactory there. He intended to capture the American market with his products and succeeded so well that from the time of Pierce to that of Harrison all orders for White House dinner sets went to him. In style these sets followed the taste of the Second Empire, somewhat derivative of the 18th century and adapted to American preferences.

The order for the Hayes set was an interruption in the customary style of dinnerware. This service, strange as its style may seem today, was a striking and daring departure from the conventional one. Although its pattern closely followed the realistic trends of the day, the concept of the Hayes set was much too individual, possibly, to suit the taste of many of the Presidential successors.

Thus, the next set, designed by Mrs. Harrison, returned to the conventional French style, which was faintly disguised by the use of stylized cornstalks.

When Theodore Roosevelt rejected this kind of decoration in favor of a Colonial pattern designed by Wedgwood, he probably followed his inclination toward simplicity, especially as he believed in a traditional American pattern.

By this time, Lenox, Incorporated, had been established, and it was possible to obtain domestic porcelain of the highest quality. It had become apparent that it was useless to strive for a purely American style in decoration. Instead, a representative pattern was developed, dignified in appearance and practical for formal occasions.

HANS HUTH, *Curator of Decorative Arts*

To Mrs. John N. Pearce, Curator of the White House, we are indebted for her splendid cooperation in preparing the exhibition and for making it as complete as possible.

The aid and advice of Richard H. Howland, Head Curator of the Department of Civil History, Smithsonian Institution, was invaluable in making available pieces from the collection of the Smithsonian Institution.

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Photographs by Richard Brittain

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Cover: Silver tureen by Fauconnier, and centerpiece, gilt bronze, by Denière et Matelin, both for James Monroe (White House)

The Art Institute of Chicago

OCTOBER 27 THROUGH DECEMBER 3, 1961



Dinner of a Dinner and Count
 Meeting with plates from church
 of the President - 40000.

		Wards	Amount	Number
2	Long - 20000	49	3	5
4	Regatta Dinner	20	7	6
2	James Bond & plates	9	4	1
8	Long - round plates	31	7	7
12	Shallan - " - 100			
1	Great canoe dinner	90	4	12
2	Deer Canton	9	1	9
2	900000 very rich meat	12	3	7
18	Booth stands	17	5	5
12	Shower	10	6	2
1	Long - 60000	8	2	3
1	Shower	3	1	7

"Dinner with the Presidents"
 The Art Institute of Chicago
 October 27 - December 3, 1961

100000 to the
 100000 - Dec 1961

CATALOGUE

The purpose of the exhibition is to show in chronological sequence examples of tableware and silver acquired for official use at the White House. As purchases were only made when the need occurred not all Presidents are represented. The difficulty in selecting the material lay in the fact that it is not always possible to ascertain whether an object has been in official use or if it served a President privately. Claims relying on family traditions are not always entirely reliable.

The bulk of silverware owned by the White House, here described for the first time, was identified by documents I published in 1946 (Monroe purchase, 1818), and others still unpublished concerning the acquisition of silver from the Tuyll estate (Jackson, 1833).

I am most grateful to Vivian Scheidemantel, Assistant Curator, who compiled this catalogue. My thanks to those who made this exhibition possible have been expressed in the folder which accompanies this catalogue.

Hans Huth
Curator of Decorative Arts

Lenders to the exhibition are indicated as follows:

AIC	The Art Institute of Chicago
Bost	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.
Buch	The James Buchanan Foundation for the Preservation of Wheatland, Lancaster, Pa.
Cand	Mrs. Milton Anthony Candler, Atlanta, Ga.
Chen	Miss Elizabeth Cheney, Oak Park, Ill.
CHS	Chicago Historical Society
Hav	Haviland & Co., Limoges, France
ISC	The International Silver Company, Meriden, Conn.
Jeff	Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Charlottesville, Va.
Len	Lenox, Inc., Trenton, N.J.
Monr	The James Monroe Law Office Museum, Fredericksburg, Va.
Morr	Donald S. Morrison, Short Hills, N.J.
Phil	Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia, Pa.
Polk	James Polk Memorial Association, Columbia, Tenn.
R&B	Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass.
Sm	Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
WH	The White House, Washington, D.C.
Will	Walter H. Willson, Ltd., Chicago
Wint	The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Del.

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1789-1797)

- a) Dinner plate, China-Trade porcelain, about 1785, from the service of 302 pieces purchased by Washington in 1786, decorated with the figure of Fame bearing the emblem of the Society of the Cincinnati. 9-5/8" diam. (AIC)
- b) Dinner plate, porcelain. French, 1790-1797, probably a replacement for the Sèvres service purchased from the Comte de Moustier in 1790. Mark: incised "H". 10" diam. Lewis Bequest. (Sm)
- c) Wine glass, wheel engraved crystal glass. English, late 18th century. 4-1/8" h. x 2-9/16" diam. Lewis Bequest. (Sm)
- d) Dinner knife and fork, silver pistol handles with steel blades. English, London, purchased August 20, 1757: "2 Setts best Silver handle Knives & Forks best London Blades." Engraved with crest: out of a ducal coronet an eagle rising. Marks: lion passant. 10-1/4" l. and 8" l. *See Buhler, fig. 2. Lewis Bequest. (Sm)
- e) Teapot, silver with ebony handle. American, New York, about 1800, by William G. Forbes. Engraved with initials "MW". According to tradition given to Martha Washington by the citizens of New York on the occasion of the inauguration (1789). Marks: "W.G. Forbes" in rectangle. 8-1/2" h. x 11-7/8" w. x 4-3/4" d. (Chen)

2. JOHN ADAMS (1797-1801)

- a) Teapot with cover, porcelain. English, Worcester, about 1770. Decorated in enamel colors and gold with cornflower wreaths and scattered blossoms. No marks. 5-5/8" h. x 8-3/4" w. x 5-1/4" d. According to tradition owned by Adams. (Morr)
- b) Soup plate, porcelain. French, Sèvres, 1777, painted by Thevenet, Sr. Scalloped edge, gilded, with inner shell border in blue enamel and scattered floral bouquets. Mark: interlaced L's enclosing "Z", painter's mark "9" above. 9-1/2" diam. (Bost)

*See last page for references.

2. c) Plate, porcelain. French, Sèvres, 1780. Same decoration as above, but by another painter. Mark: interlaced L's enclosing "CC", "V." and scroll below. 9-1/2" diam. See Waterhouse, fig. 9. (Bost)
3. THOMAS JEFFERSON (1801-1809)
 - a) Plate, China-Trade porcelain, about 1805. Conventional blue and gold borders; in center, shield outlined with thirteen stars enclosing script initial "J", with helmet crest. 9-3/4" diam. See Camehl, fig. p. 249. (Jeff)
 - b) Fork, silver. French, Paris, 18th century, by Pierre-Nicolas Somme. Fiddle pattern with engraved script initials "TJ". Marks: maker's mark "PNS" with armed hand holding branch, and crown; three other illegible marks. 7-7/8" l. (Jeff)
 - c) Spoon, silver, matching above. French, 18th century. Four illegible marks. 7-15/16" l. (Jeff)
4. JAMES MADISON (1809-1817)
 - a) Large plate, porcelain. French, Paris, by Nast, about 1810. Border of wheel and fern pattern in black and white on orange ground between gold bands. Mark: "NAST / a / Paris" in red. 11-1/2" diam. See Camehl, fig. p. 249. (CHS)
 - b) Platter, porcelain, from same service. Mark: "nast" in gold. 10-1/4" x 14". (Sm)
 - c) Cruet stand, silver with two cut glass bottles. French, Paris, 1788, by Roch-Louis Dany. Oval plateau with four feet; in center, a classic column with urn, flanked by bottles in pierced holders. Engraved inscription: "Madison castor returned to the White House by bequest of James Clark McGuire 1931". Marks: maker's mark, RLD, 2 pellets, a fleur-de-lis and a crown; charge mark, 1789-1792, script "A" in circle; warden's mark, 1789, crowned "P" and "89"; discharge marks 1786-1789, parrot's head. 13" h. x 10-3/4" w. 6-3/8" d. (WH)
5. JAMES MONROE (1817-1825)
 - a) Dessert plate, porcelain. Probably French, 1815-1820. Shaped and molded edge with leaf scrolls in white and gold on pale green enamelled ground; in center, bouquet of flowers in polychrome. Mark: incised "M". 8-3/4" diam. (Monr)

5. b) Dessert plate, porcelain. French, Paris, about 1817, by Dagoty and Honoré (Manufacture de Madame la Duchesse d'Angoulême). Amaranth border with five vignettes of strength, art, commerce, agriculture and science in sepia and white on buff ground; in center, American eagle with shield and motto, in polychrome. No marks. 8-5/8" diam. See Waterhouse, fig. 2. Purchase Record, 1818, National Archives. General Accounting Office 3131, No. 3. (Wint)
- c) Coffee cup and saucer, porcelain. French, Paris, Dagoty(?). Cup decorated with eagle as b), but in reverse; saucer with plain gold edge. Mark: incised "W" on cup. Cup, 2-5/16" h.; saucer, 5-1/4" diam. (Monr)
- d) Goblet, cut and engraved crystal glass. American, formerly thought to have been made by Bakewell & Co., Pittsburgh, 1817, but more recently attributed to Amelung, New Bremen, Md., 1792-1796. Yellowish, with square foot, cut star on bottom; wheel engraved arms of the United States; narrow engraved band of polished oval between rope lines on rim. 5-5/8" h. x 3-5/16" diam. See McKearin, pl. 67. (Wint)
- e) Champagne glass, clear crystal glass. American, Bakewell & Co., Pittsburgh, probably replacement for set ordered in 1817. Engraved grape vine around bowl, cut facets on flute stem, and cut star under foot. 5-3/8" h. x 3-1/2" diam. See Daniel, pl. 19. (WH)
- f) Wine glass, cut and engraved crystal glass. American, 19th century, replacement for above set. Wheel engraved arms of the United States and grape vine pattern; cut star under foot. 6" h. x 2-3/4" diam. (WH)
- g) Wine glass, as f) above, but bowl red, stem clear. 4-3/4" h. x 2-11/16" diam. See Daniel, pl. 32 lower r. (WH)
- h) Wine glass, as f) above, but light green glass. 4-7/8" h. x 2-3/8" diam. (WH)
- i) Finger bowl, red glass, as f). 2-7/8" h. x 4-1/2" diam. (WH)
- j) Carafe, cut and engraved clear crystal glass, as f). 6-3/4" h. x 5-1/4" diam. (WH)
- k) Wine glass, cut and engraved crystal glass. American, 19th century. Wheel engraved vine with heart-shaped leaves, probably later replacement for grape vine set of 1817. 5-5/8" h. x 2-7/8" diam. See Daniel, pl. 160. (WH)

5. l) Two wine glasses, as k). 4" h. x 2" diam. (WH)
- m) Tripod centerpiece dish, gilt bronze. French, Paris, 1817, by Denière et Matelin. One of a pair, part of the surtout de table ordered in 1817. Shallow dish with three supports composed of sphinx caryatids and lion legs; palmette, leaf, and scroll ornaments. 15" h. x 12" diam. Purchased as b). (WH)
- n) Tureen on plateau, with cover and liner, silver. French, Paris, 1809-1819, by J. A. Fauconnier. Oval, with two handles, each terminating in two duck heads; four feet in form of lion paws and palmette scrolls; frieze of alternate applied motifs of two seated figures playing harp and flute, and tazza of fruit flanked by griffins; finial of eagle of United States arms (probably American replacement); engraved arms of the United States. Marks: maker's mark, IF, a bird and a tower in a lozenge, and "FAUCONNIER / R. DU BAC / N^o 58 A PARIS"; assay mark for first quality silver, a cock with "1" in horizontal octagon; excise mark for medium sized work, a head of Minerva in a circle; excise mark for small sized work, a fasces (on handles of liner). 14-5/8" h. x 18-1/4" w. x 11-5/8" d. Purchased as b). (WH)
- o) Knife, silver gilt with mother of pearl handle. French, Paris, 1809-1819, by unidentified maker "JB". Handle set with gold shield engraved with eagle from the arms of the United States; blade inscribed "President's House." Marks: maker's mark, "JB", a knife and crown in lozenge; assay mark for first standard silver, a cock and "1" in horizontal octagon; excise mark for medium sized work, head of Minerva in circle. 7-7/8" l. Purchased as b). (WH)
- p) Oval salt, silver plated on copper, with blue glass liner. Probably English, Sheffield, about 1800. Pierced walls, four fluted feet. No marks. 1-7/8" h. x 3-5/16" w. x 2-3/8" d. (Monr)
- q) Salt spoon, silver. English, London, 1823-1824, by "W.E." Fully marked. 4-1/4" l. (Monr)
- r) Soup spoon, silver. American, New York, about 1800, by John Stewart. Fiddle shape with engraved script initial "M". Mark: STEWART in rectangle. 8-1/4" l. (Monr)
- s) Serving spoon, silver. Irish, Dublin, 1805, by John Power. Fiddle shape, engraved with script initials "JM". Marks: harp crowned, Hibernia, date latter "I" and maker's mark "JP". 12-3/4" l. (Monr)

6. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (1825-1829)

- a) Dinner plate, porcelain. French, Paris, by La Courtille, about 1810. Border decoration of rectangular panels with two dragons in white on pink ground, alternating with blue lozenges and gold leaf ornaments; gold rosette in center. Marks: incised script "N" and "6". 10-3/8" diam. See Camehl, fig. p. 250. (Sm)
- b) Soup plate, as a). Mark: incised script "N". 9" diam. (Sm)

7. ANDREW JACKSON (1829-1837)

- a) Small plate, porcelain. American(?), by William Ellis Tucker, Philadelphia, about 1830. Buff rim with gold rays and borders. No marks. 6-3/8" diam. (CHS)
- b) Decanter with stopper, cut crystal glass. American, Bakewell & Co., Pittsburgh, 1830. 8-7/8" h. See Daniel, pl. 48. (Phil)
- c) Wine glass, matching b). 3-3/4" h. x 2-1/4" diam. (Phil)
- d) Tureen on plateau, with cover and liner, silver. French, Paris, 1793-1819, by Martin Guillaume Biennais, purchased from the estate of Baron Tuyll, 1833 (National Archives, G.A.O. 70.467). Oval with two handles attached below rim with rosettes; acorn finial; six scroll and claw feet; rosette and leaf moldings; inscribed "President's House". Marks: maker's marks: a "B", two pellets, a monkey, in lozenge, and "Biennais"; unofficial assay mark, 1793-4; a head of Apollo with "P" in an oval; official assay mark for first quality silver, 1809-19; a cock with "I" in a horizontal octagon; excise mark for medium sized work, 1809-19; head of Minerva in circle; excise mark for small work, 1809-19; fasces. 14-3/4" h. x 16-1/4" w. x 11-1/8" d. (WH)
- e) Vegetable dish with cover, silver. French, Paris, 1809-1819, by Martin Guillaume Biennais, same purchase as d). Circular dish with two handles attached to body by shell ornaments, finial in form of acorn surrounded by ornate medallion of acanthus and palmette motifs; inscribed "President's House". Marks: maker's mark: a "B", two pellets, a monkey, in lozenge; illegible octagonal marks, probably for first quality silver; excise mark for medium sized work, a head of Minerva in a circle; excise mark for small work: fasces. 6" h. x 9-7/16" w. x 8-1/4" d. (WH)
- f) Wine cooler, silver. French, Paris, 1798-1809, by Jean-Baptiste-Claude Odier, same purchase as d). Cylindrical with flaring rim; four winged sphinx and paw feet; two lion masks

7. f) and ring handles; chased and cast moldings of grape, ivy and acanthus; inscribed "President's House". Marks: maker's mark "JBCO", a bellows, in a lozenge; assay mark for first quality silver, a cock flanked by "A" and "I" in a vertical octagon; excise mark for medium sized work, a man's head flanked by "8" and "5", reversed and inverted, in a circle. 7-3/4" h. x 8-1/2" diam. (WH)
- g) Coffeepot, silver. French, Paris, 1793-1819, by Martin Guillaume Biennais, same purchase as d). Ovoid with three paw feet, ivory handle, hinged lid; chased classical ornaments; inscribed "President's House". Marks: maker's mark: a "B", two pellets, a monkey, in a lozenge; unofficial assay mark, 1793-4: a head of Apollo with "P" in an oval; official assay mark for first quality silver, 1809-19: a cock with "I" in a horizontal octagon; excise mark for medium sized work, 1809-19: a head of Minerva in a circle. 13-3/8" h. x 8-3/4" w. x 5-1/4" d. (WH)
- h) Milk jug, silver. French, Paris, 1809-19, probably by Biennais, same purchase as d). Ovoid with shaped lid, ivory handle; chased classical borders; inscribed "President's House". Marks: assay mark for first quality silver: a cock with "I" in horizontal octagon; excise mark for medium sized work; a head of Minerva in a circle; base filled with lead, probably hiding maker's mark. 10-1/4" h. x 5-5/8" w. x 4-1/4" d. (WH)
- i) Strainer spoon, silver gilt. French, Paris, 1809-1819, by Dehanne, same purchase as d). Fiddle shape with pierced oval bowl; inscribed "President's House" and "C" in shield. Marks: maker's mark: "Dehanne" and cock in lozenge; assay mark for first quality silver: cock and "I" in horizontal octagon; excise mark for medium sized work: head of Minerva in circle. 8-1/2" l. (WH)
- j) Strainer spoon, silver. French, Paris, 1809-1819, by Francois-Dominique Naudin, same purchase as d). Circular pierced bowl, handle inscribed "President's House". Marks: maker's mark "FDN" and flowering plant in lozenge; assay mark for first quality silver; cock and "I" in horizontal octagon; excise mark for medium sized work: head of Minerva in circle. 8-1/2" l. (WH)
- k) Two knives, silver gilt. French, about 1815(?). Inscribed on blades "President's House". Marks: maker's mark, "A/C" in lozenge; also bird in oval and head in oval. 8" l. (WH)

7. 1) Fork and spoon, silver. American, about 1830, by unidentified maker "LV & Co." Fiddle shape with engraved script initials "AJ". Marks: LV & C^o in rectangle. From the Jackson family. 8-1/4" and 6" l. (Cand)
8. JAMES POLK (1845-1849)
- a) Dessert plate, porcelain. French, Paris, by Edward Honore, about 1845. Shaped, molded, scrolled gilt rim; light green border with oval reserve containing American shield and motto in colors; in center, hydrangea blossoms and leaves in natural colors. Mark: printed scroll with "ED HONORE / Boul^d Poissonniere N^o 15 / à PARIS / MANUFACTURE / à Champeaux à Paris / N^o / PRIX ". 9-1/4" diam. (Sm)
- b) Dessert plate, porcelain. Probably French, Paris, about 1845. Border of formal gold scroll and band ornament between two narrow blue lines; in center, spray of flowers in natural colors. Incised marks: script "A" and "ll". 9-1/4" diam. (Polk)
- c) Coffee cup and saucer, as b). Incised marks: cup, "ll"; saucer, "16". Cup: 2-3/8" h.; saucer: 5-1/8" diam. (Polk)
- d) Two wine glasses, flute-cut crystal glass. American, about 1845. 4-1/8" h. and 3-3/8" h. (Polk)
- e) Fork and dessert spoon, silver. American, New York, about 1845, by Ball, Tompkins and Black. Fiddle shape, inscribed in script "Polk". Marks: BALL TOMPKINS & BLACK. 6-5/8" l. and 6-3/4" l. (Polk)
9. FRANKLIN PIERCE (1853-1857)
- Cup and saucer, porcelain, French, Limoges, by Haviland & Co., about 1850. Deep pink border with gold banding. No marks. Cup: 2-1/2" h.; saucer: 5-3/8" diam. See Camehl, fig. p. 253. (WH)
10. JAMES BUCHANAN (1857-1861)
- a) Dessert plate, porcelain. French, before 1850, decorated by Feuillet, Paris. Broad pink border between gold bands; in center, hydrangea plant in foreground, classical landscape in background, in natural colors. Signed "Feuillet Rue de la Paix no 20". 8-5/16" diam. (Buch)

10. b) Goblet, cut crystal glass. American, mid-19th century. Flute cutting on bowl, baluster stem. 5-1/8" h. (Buch)
- c) Fork, silver. English, London, 1834-5, by Mary Chawner. Palmette and shell ornaments with engraved script initial "B" and "James / Buchanan". Fully marked. 7-15/16" l. (Buch)
- d) Spoon, silver, as c). English, London, 1828-9, by C. Eley (probably). Fully marked. 8-3/4" l. (Buch)

11. ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1861-1865)

- a) Dinner plate, porcelain. French, Limoges, by Haviland & Co., 1863. Scalloped edge; broad purple and gilt scroll borders; in center, American eagle with shield and motto from the arms of the United States, in colors. Marked. 9-1/2" diam. See Camehl, fig. p. 253. (WH)
- b) Salad plate, as a). Marked. 7-5/8" diam. (WH)
- c) Cake basket with foot, as a). Scalloped and pierced bowl. No marks. 8" h. x 10" diam. (WH)
- d) Cake basket with foot, as a) but without eagle. Scalloped and pierced in different pattern from c). No marks. 7-7/8" h. x 9-1/2" diam. (WH)
- e) Goblet, cut and engraved crystal glass. American, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Christian Dorflinger, Green Point Glass Works, 1861. Band of nailhead diamond cutting with wheel engraved arms of the United States in a shield and a border of pendant ivy leaves. 6-1/2" h. x 3-1/2" diam. See Daniel, pl. 32. (WH)
- f) Wine glass, as e). 4-1/4" h. x 2-3/16" diam. (WH)
- g) Punch glass with handle, as e). 4" h. x 3-3/8" w. x 2-3/8" d. See McKearin, pl. 62. (CHS)
- h) Carafe, as e). 6" h. x 5" diam. (WH)
- i) Wine glass, possibly replacement for above set, ruby glass bowl with crystal stem, decoration as e), but with simplified arms. 4-5/8" h. x 2-1/4" diam. (WH)

12. ULYSSES S. GRANT (1869-1877)

- a) Dinner plate, porcelain. French, Limoges, by Haviland & Co., 1870. Scalloped rim with United States seal in gold on yellow band; in center, spray of American flowers. No mark. 9-3/8" diam. See Camehl, fig. p. 256. (WH)

12. b) Soup plate, as a), but with different flowers. No mark.
9-3/8" diam. (WH)

13. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (1877-1881)

a) Platter, porcelain. French, Limoges, by Haviland & Co., 1879, designed by Theodore R. Davis. Rectangular with turned in corners, decorated in polychrome with scene of wild duck, "On Chesapeake Bay"; under rim, arms of the United States in colors. Marks: factory marks and special ornamental monogram "TD" and "1879". 18-1/2" w. x 12-1/4" d. See Camehl, fig. p. 256. (WH)

b) Dinner plate, as a), with scene of flock of cranes, "Cranes' Walk 'Round". Marked. 10" diam. (WH)

c) Dinner plate, as a), with scene of wild pigs, "Peccaries". Marked. 10" diam. (WH)

d) Dinner plate, as a), with scene of hunter and raccoon, "Coon in a Persimmon Tree". Marked, monogram lacking. 10" diam. (Hav)

e) Soup plate, as a), molded leaves, decorated with palm tree, "Palmetto Cabbage". Marked. 9" diam. (WH)

f) Oyster plate, as a), molded shells. Marked. 8-3/4" diam. (WH)

g) Fish plate, as a), molded relief decoration of lobster and other shell fish, "Fresh-water Lobster". Marked. 7-3/8" diam. (WH)

h) Dessert or fruit plate, as a), leaf-shaped, decorated with "Baltimore Oriole, and Virginia Creeper". Marked. 9-1/2" x 8-1/8". (WH)

i) Butter plate, as a), square with turned in corners, relief decoration of snowshoe. Marked. 7-3/8" x 6-5/8". (WH)

j) After dinner coffee cup and saucer, as a), bamboo form. No arms of the United States. Marked. Cup: 2-1/2" h.; saucer: 4-3/4" diam. (WH)

k) Etching by Felix Braquemond after drawing by Theodore R. Davis for platter, "The Wild Turkey", used by Haviland for decoration of above set. (WH)

13. 1) Lithograph, "Cranes' Walk 'Round", after drawing by Theodore R. Davis. Used by Haviland for decorating dinner plate b). (Hav)
14. GROVER CLEVELAND (1885-1889) and (1893-1897)
- a) Carafe, cut crystal glass. American, 1886, by Hawkes, Dorflinger, and others, first ordered by Cleveland and added to by Harrison and T. Roosevelt. "Russian" pattern with wheel engraved arms of the United States. 8-1/4" h. x 5-7/8" diam. (WH)
- b) Finger bowl, as a). 2-1/2" h. x 5" diam. See Daniel, pl. 68. (WH)
- c) Champagne glass, as a). 4-1/2" h. x 3-1/2" diam. See McKearin, pl. 62. (WH)
- d) Four goblets, as a). 6-1/8" h. x 3-3/8" diam. See McKearin, pl. 62. (WH)
- e) Four wine glasses, as a). 4-1/2" h. x 2-5/8" diam. (WH)
- f) Two wine glasses, as a). 4-1/4" h. x 2-3/16" diam. See McKearin, pl. 62. (WH)
- g) Two sherry glasses, as a). 4-5/8" h. x 2-1/4" diam. See Daniel, pl. 68. (WH)
15. BENJAMIN HARRISON (1889-1893)
- a) Dinner plate, porcelain. French, Limoges, by T. & V., 1892. Scalloped rim with wide blue border decorated with wreath of Indian corn and goldenrod in gold; inside ring of 44 stars in gold, and arms of the United States in colors. Factory and dealer's marks, and "HARRISON 1892". 9-5/8" diam. See Waterhouse, fig. 5. (WH)
- b) Soup plate, as a). 8-7/8" diam. (WH)
- c) Salad plate, as a), but with outer border on white, gold stars on blue. 7-3/8" diam. (WH)
16. THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1901-1909)
- a) Dinner plate, bone china. English, Wedgwood, 1902, decorated by Herbert Chollerton with arms of the United States in

16. a) colors; "Colonial" pattern in gold. Marked. 10-3/8" diam. See Camehl, fig. p. 245. (WH)
- b) Soup plate, as a). 9-5/8" diam. (WH)
17. WOODROW WILSON (1913-1921)
- a) Service plate, porcelain. American, Lenox, 1918. Broad blue rim with chased gold borders, the outer with scrolls, the inner with stars and stripes; in center, seal of the President in embossed gold. Marks of factory and dealer, and "THE WHITE HOUSE / 1918". 11-1/8" diam. (WH)
- b) Dinner plate, as a), but with President's seal in gold on cream-colored rim with chased gold borders, the outer with stars and stripes. Marked. 10-1/2" diam. See Waterhouse, fig. 7. (Len)
- c) After dinner coffee cup and saucer, as b). Marked. Cup: 2-3/16" h.; saucer: 4-5/8" diam. (WH)
18. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (1933-1945)
- a) Dinner plate, porcelain. American, Lenox, 1934. Presidential seal in colors on rim below border of gold rose scrolls and feathers; outer blue border with 48 gold stars. Marked "THE WHITE HOUSE / 1934", factory mark and dealer's name. 10-1/2" diam. See Waterhouse, fig. 8. (WH)
- b) Bread and butter plate, as a). Marked. 6-1/4" diam. (Len)
- c) Custard cup and saucer, as a). Marked. Cup: 1-3/4" h.; saucer: 4-3/4" diam. (WH)
- d) Goblet, cut crystal glass. American, T. G. Hawkes Glass Company, Corning, N. Y., 1938. Wheel-engraved American eagle in shield; simple cutting. Mark: "HAWKES". 6" h. x 3-3/8" diam. See Daniel, pl. 129. (WH)
- e) Wine glass, as d). 5-1/8" h. x 2-5/8" diam. (WH)
- f) Sherry glass, as d). 4-3/4" h. x 2-1/4" diam. (WH)
- g) Finger bowl, as d). 2-1/2" h. x 5-1/4" diam. (WH)
19. HARRY S. TRUMAN (1945-1953)
- a) Service plate, porcelain. American, Lenox, 1945. Broad green rim with chased gold borders; in center, gold seal of the President encircled by 48 stars. Marked. 11-3/8" diam. (WH)

19. b) Dinner plate, as a), but with Presidential seal in gold on cream-colored rim with narrow borders of green and gold. Marked. 10-1/2" diam. (Len)
- c) Soup plate, as b). Marked. 9-1/4" diam. (WH)
- d) Bread and butter plate, as b), but with seal in center. Marked. 6-1/4" diam. (WH)

20. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (1953-1961)

Service plate, porcelain. American, Castleton China Co., Newcastle, Pa., 1955. Wide gold rim with embossed rosette pattern; in center, seal of the President encircled by 48 stars. Marked. 11-1/2" diam. (WH)

21. MISCELLANEOUS

- a) Knife, American, mid-19th century. Mother of pearl handle with embossed silver collar inscribed "President's House" in cartouche; steel blade. Marks: "STERLING" on collar; "MERIDEN CUTLERY CO. / 1855 / 12" on blade. 8" l. (WH)
- b) Knife. American, 19th century. Mother of pearl handle, embossed silver collar inscribed "President's House", and steel blade. Marks: "STERLING" on collar; "LANDERS (?) FRARY & CLARK / ETNA WORKS" on blade. 6-1/8" l. (WH)
- c) Spoon, silver gilt (part of service still in use). English, London, by E. V. Haughwout & Co., second half 19th century. Fiddle shape, inscribed "President's House". Marked. 7-1/4" l. (WH)
- d) Knife, silver gilt with mother of pearl handle, steel gilt blade (part of service still in use). American, about 1900. Marks: "STERLING" on collar, mark of A.S. Co., 1897, on blade. 8-3/4" l. (WH)
- e) Fish knife, silver gilt with mother of pearl handle, as d), but made by Samuel Kirk & Son, Inc., Baltimore, Md., 1950. Inscribed "President's House, 1950". Marked. 8-1/4" l. (WH)
- f) Fork, silver gilt (part of service still in use). American, Harris & Shafer, 1895. Beaded edges, with engraved arms of the United States and inscription "1895, President's House". Marked. 7-7/8" l. (WH)
- g) Salad fork, as f). 4-1/8" l. (WH)

21. h) Fish fork, matching f). American, by Samuel Kirk & Son, Inc., Baltimore, Md., inscribed "1950, President's House". Marked. 5-7/8" l. (WH)
- i) Four place settings, silver. English, London, by William Eley and William Fearn (and others), 1805-1823. Fiddle shape, similar to flatware used by Presidents Jefferson, Jackson and Polk (see 3, b; 7, d; 8, e). Fully marked. (Will)
- j) Two place settings, silver. American, by International Silver Company, Meriden, Conn. "Minuet", the pattern purchased by President Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929) in 1928. (ISC)
- k) Place setting, silver. American, by Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass. "Francis I", the pattern purchased by President Harry S. Truman. (1945-1953). (R&B)
- l) Eight dinner napkins, linen damask with embroidered shield with initials "US". 26" sq. (WH)

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- Huth, Hans. "The White House Furniture at the Time of Monroe". In Gazette des Beaux Arts, Ser. 6, 1946, Vol. 29, pp. 23-46.
- McKearin, H. and G. S. Two Hundred Years of American Blown Glass. New York, 1950.
- Waterhouse, Dorothy S. "Presidential China". In Antiques, Nov. 1948, Vol. LIV, No. 5, pp. 330-332.

In addition to the objects, photographs of pictures of the First Ladies, copies of bills of fare and reports concerning dinners at the White House are on display.

Cover shows invoice of purchase from the Tuijl estate, 1833. Cat. No. 7d.

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of this paper

MOST TIMELY EDITORIAL

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2.	111		1	16
3.	11		1	11
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This chart tabulates the votes of the Foundation's committee of eight scholars.

There have been flashes of eloquence in American public men since, but never any spokesman with so many facets. Lincoln might be classed as a sort of Shakespeare of American political utterance.

"Before him the leading spokesman for Americans had been George Washington, with brilliant assists from Thomas Jefferson and others. Their sayings still have influence. But the way Lincoln has been adopted by all parties in the United States and all factions, including the South which once so thoroughly despised him, is a phenomenon of American life.

"Will there ever be another who matches Lincoln in his capacity for communication with the soul of America — one who brings tears to the eyes in memory of his spokesmanship and sacrifices for national unity? There may be. If so, he will have endured the same pain which tempered Lincoln and made him the highest product of American leadership. For it is by hardship, not ease, that a man comes to the fullness of his powers."

Lester F. Kimmel, *Wichita Eagle*

WHAT MRS. LINCOLN BOUGHT FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

Editor's Note: S. Medary, editor of *The Crisis* was quite critical of the Lincoln administration and on May 30, 1861 his Columbus, Ohio, newspaper carried an unfriendly article (page 8) concerning Mrs. Lincoln's "extravagances" while on a shopping tour of New York City. The article was written by a New York correspondent for the *Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch*. Apparently Medary copied the article from that newspaper.

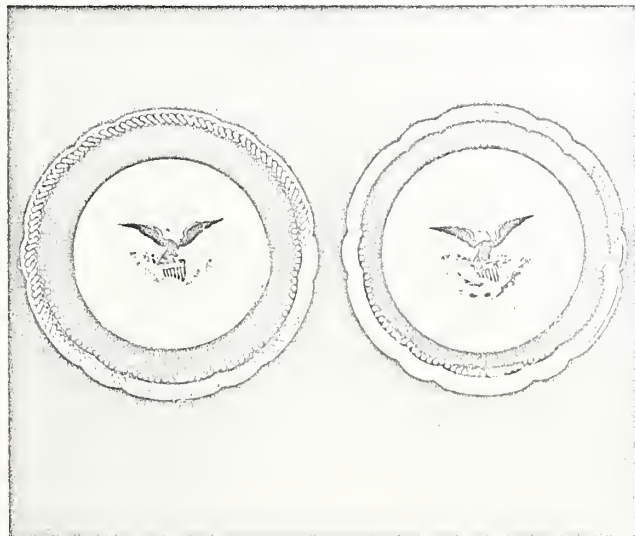
The Crisis article mentioned "silver plate from Houghwout, and china services from the same, all with the United States coat-of-arms emblazoned upon them, . . . with their Solferino borders." While the purchase of such expensive silver plate and china might be termed an extravagance in 1861 modern day collectors, and those interested in refurbishing the White House, can be grateful for Mrs. Lincoln's discriminating taste in the selection of exquisite tableware.

During the last several months following the CBS Television visit with Mrs. John F. Kennedy in the White House the nation has been greatly interested in the furnishings of the Executive Mansion. Perhaps many of the cherished items found in the White House today were purchased during Mrs. Lincoln's now famous shopping tour of New York.

"Mrs. President Lincoln," as the ladies call her, here, was shopping to a considerable extent in this city in the early part of the week. She has evidently no apprehension

that Jeff. Davis will make good his threat to occupy the White House in July, for she is expending thousands and thousands of dollars for articles of luxurious taste in the household way that it would be very preposterous for her to use out in her rural home in Illinois. The silver plate from Houghwout, and the china services from the same, all with the United States coat-of-arms emblazoned upon them, will admirably suit the mulberry-colored livery of her footmen, etc., in Washington, and possibly may help very nicely to get rid of the apparently exhaustless \$25,000 a year salary of Mr. Lincoln. So may the elegant black point lace shawls she bought at Stewart's for \$650 each, and the real camel's hair cashmere at \$1,000. All these are superb addenda to a residence at one end of Pennsylvania avenue, though they would be shockingly out of place in the house of a country lawyer in Springfield. Let me do Mrs. Lincoln the justice to say that she was dreadfully importuned to enter into extravagances of various kinds; but I heard her, myself, observe at Stewart's that she could not afford it, and was 'determined to be very economical.' One thousand dollars for a shawl was quite as high as her sense of economy would permit her to go in these excessive hard times!

"Mrs. Lincoln looks paler than she did when I saw her here in February last. Gossip, insists, too, that she is a warm secessionist! This looks like an improbability; but ladies who profess to know her sentiments declare it to be so, and that she utters her views upon that subject with a frankness and earnestness that leave one in no doubt as to the felicity of the President in his more retired domestic moments, provided he carry into the domestic sanctuary the opinion *he* entertains in public, of the Southern Confederacy. However, *that* is no subject of popular discussion. Let me hope that Mrs. Lincoln will never be compelled to follow in the footsteps of President Madison. History tells us that when the British entered Washington, Madison abandoned the Executive mansion in such haste that he left a glorious dinner upon the table, having no leisure to remain to eat it. All the 'delicacies of the season,' to say nothing of the rare wines, (Madison had taste, you know,) fell into the hands—no, I mean the mouths—of profane and red-coated soldiers, who swallowed an oath and an oyster with the same *gout* and activity. Should Jeff. Davis get into the White House, *par hasard*, in a manner as unexpected, the brilliant silver service and the china sets, with their Solferino borders, would delight his troops, I fancy, as well as the viands thereupon; but I trust there is no such humiliation in store for my country nor for Mrs. Lincoln. It would be mortifying, indeed, if, after all, Mrs. Lincoln were only buying point lace and camel's hair for Mrs. Davis to wear; and I have a shrewd idea that Gen. Scott will take good care to keep the Confederates on the other side of the Potomac."



When Abraham Lincoln entered the White House, the state dinner service had become a collection of odd pieces and a new service was ordered from the Haviland Company. These dessert plates from the Lincoln service show the United States coat of arms in color in the center with a border of gilt scroll and royal purple.



JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN 53545

February 4, 1966

Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Lincoln Lore
 The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company
 Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. McMurtry:

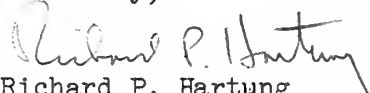
We have in our collections here at the Lincoln-Tallman House a candlestick which is supposed to have been a part of the State China used at the White House during Abraham Lincoln's administration. It is about 12" high, and is a combination of metal (brass?) and china. The decoration on the china portions matches exactly the china known to have been a part of the State Service (comparing illustrations from the White House and original pieces at the Chicago Historical Society), but there are no candlesticks listed on the original order for the china (copy supplied by the Chicago Historical Society, but they do not have or know the location of the original). I suspect that this might be due to the fact that the candlestick is partially metal and may therefore have come only indirectly from the china wholesaler and directly from whoever applied the metal portions to the china portions. We have also heard, but not located, a story to the effect that the bill for the china was so great (\$3,195.00) that the Lincoln's personally paid for the candlesticks.

I have intended to write the Curator at the White House for information on this subject, but thought first I would enquire if Lincoln Lore has ever published or knows of any published information on the Lincoln china.

In the event you are unfamiliar with our restoration, this house was constructed in 1855-57 by a very wealthy local abolitionist who served as Lincoln's host October 1 & 2, 1859. There is also an underground railroad legend connected to the house which I do not believe. I am enclosing our current postcards and a very poor brochure, presently being revised.

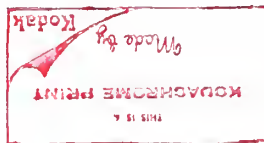
I am also enclosing a clipping from our Publicity File on the candlestick; I would appreciate the return of the clipping.

Cordially,


 Richard P. Hartung
 Director-Curator



Lincoln White House China
Fart museum
Dearborn, Mich.



DECEMBER - 1953 R. 111

February 8, 1966

Mr. Richard P. Hartung
Director-Curator
Lincoln-Tallman Museum
440 N. Jackson Street
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

Dear Mr. Hartung:

Your letter of February 4 has been received. Dr. McMurtry is presently in California on a speaking tour. He will return to Fort Wayne in about three weeks. With your permission, I will hold your letter and the very interesting enclosures, for Dr. McMurtry's attention when he returns.

I find nothing in our files on the Lincoln candlesticks, so we are pleased to have this information. I am making a Xerox copy of the clipping, to place in our file. Your clipping will be returned to you as soon as Dr. McMurtry has seen it.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Higgins
Asst. to Dr. McMurtry

rh/

See Tallman House

*Relics & Curios
Candlesticks*

March 1, 1966

Mr. Richard P. Hartung
Director-Curator
Lincoln-Tallman Museum
440 North Jackson Street
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

Dear Mr. Hartung:

I have your letter of February 4th along with the copy of my assistant's letter of February 8th. I have read your letter with interest and I feel sure that you must have a genuine Lincoln item in the candlestick. It certainly bears all the earmarks of the Lincoln china and I would not be hesitant to accept it as an original Lincoln White House relic.

I have read the clipping which appeared in the March 19, 1965 issue of the Janesville Gazette. I am making a copy of the clipping for our file and will return the original to you.

I am enclosing with this letter Lincoln Lore Number 1492 which on page four carries the picture of two dessert plates which are in our collection. The original order for the white house china calls for 190 pieces and the cost was \$3,195. I do not believe that President Lincoln personally paid for this order of china, at least there is no record to that effect.

I have long known of the Tallman House and of its fine historic tradition and collection. I am hoping that at some future date I will have an opportunity to pay you a visit.

Yours sincerely,

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM/hcs

Mr. McMurtry:

ave your letter of March 1, with its enclosures. I suppose we m
y of Lincoln Lore No. 1492 stashed away in our storerooms; we ar
ng our library into adequate quarters in another house recently
site. In any event, the copy you sent will be filed in the acc
ord with the other material on the candle stick, and I much appr
ll now write the White House and see if they have anything, and
posted if anything interesting turns up.

as interested in your statement that the original order calls fo
cost \$3,195. According to the copy of the bill I obtained from
torical Society the original order was as follows:

190 piece Dining Set	\$1195.00
208 piece Dessert service	837.00
260 piece Breakfast and Tea set	759.00
4 Bon bon center pieces	100.00
2 large center pieces	200.00
2 punch bowls	100.00
<hr/> 666	<hr/> \$3191.00
packages	4.00
	<hr/> \$3195.00

Lincoln-White House China

The original order as specified by the Houghwont invoice
is as follows:

190	piece Dining Set	\$ 1195.00
208	piece Dessert service	837.00
260	piece Breakfast and Tea set	759.00
4	Bon bon center pieces	100.00
2	large center pieces	200.00
2	punch bowls	100.00
<u>666</u>		<u>\$ 3191.00</u>
	packages	4.00
		<u>\$ 3195.00</u>

March 7, 1966

Mr. Richard P. Hartung
Lincoln-Tallman Museum
440 North Jackson Street
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

Dear Mr. Hartung:

Many thanks for your letter of March 3rd. I am glad that you found a use for Lincoln Lore 1492 which carried a short article on Lincoln-White House china.

I am pleased to have your comments concerning the original Houghwout invoice for the 666 pieces of china instead of the 190 which I mentioned.

I would like very much to have a Xerox copy of the Houghwout invoice. Perhaps I can also secure one from the Chicago Historical Society.

Please note on the enclosed photograph our holdings of Lincoln-White House china.

Yours sincerely,

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM/hcs
enc.

August 1, 1967

Mrs. Margaret B. Klapthor
Associate Curator
Division of Political History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560


Dear Mrs. Klapthor:

Just for the record, Miss Helen R. Guilbert, Registrar of the Chicago Historical Society has informed me that they own six unmarked pieces of Lincoln china, and four pieces with the Boteller mark.

Mr. R. Gerald McMurtry has informed me that the Lincoln National Life Foundation in Fort Wayne, Indiana owns several pieces of the Lincoln china. You may wish to contact these people for your inventory if you have not already done so.

According to the copies of the correspondence between you and Mrs. Severa last year, which she has kindly furnished me, you are preparing an article on the Lincoln china. I, too, would be interested in seeing the finished product when it appears, or in continuing research in the event you have discontinued yours.

Cordially,



Richard P. Hartung
Director-Curator

RPH/lk

CC: — Mr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Director
Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Miss Helen R. Guilbert, Registrar
Chicago Historical Society
North Avenue and Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60614



JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN 53545

August 1, 1967

Mr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Director
The Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Mr. McMurtry:

You may recall we corresponded about a year and a half ago regarding the Lincoln china. Since that time I have discovered that Mrs. Margaret Klapthor of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Frederick Haviland of New York and Mrs. Joan Severa of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have been corresponding regarding the Lincoln china in an effort to prove that Haviland and Company was in fact the maker of the china. Apparently all statements to the effect that Haviland was the maker, including that which appeared in Lincoln Lore No. 1492, are based on legend only! The china was ordered from Haughwout, and there is no indication on the bill or anywhere else who they imported the china from. Their letterhead says "Importers and Decorators of French China." I will send you a copy of this bill, as promised last year, as soon as I get a copy worth sending. The original china set has no marks.


In 1876 Haviland reproduced certain pieces of the set and marked them as follows:

"Fabrique par Haviland & Co./pour J. W. Boteller
& Bro./ (a design)/ Washington"

The Chicago Historical Society has pieces from both the original and the 1876 sets. Do any of your pieces have the Boteller mark?

There are two possibilities for the origin of our Candlestick. One is that the base was made separately and sent directly to whoever put the metal portion on. The other is that it was remade from a compote. The porcelain portion of our Candlestick measures $4\text{-}\frac{3}{8}$ inches high and $5\text{-}\frac{3}{4}$ inches diagonally across the base. Can you give me the dimensions of your compote base?

Cordially,


Richard P. Hartung
Director-Curator

RPH/lk
Enclosure

August 4, 1967

Mr. Richard P. Hartung
Director-Curator
Rock County Historical Society
440 North Jackson Street
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

Dear Mr. Hartung:

I have your letter about the Lincoln-White House china. We have five pieces as follows:

1. Dessert plate (no markings)
2. Dessert plate
Marked: "Theo Haviland/Limoges/France/ J. W. Boteler
& Son/Washington"
3. Fruit Compote (no markings)
4 legs on base, 5 3/4" in diameter, Iron rod in
center holding parts together
4. Fish platter (no markings except indentation "N2")
5. Cake Stand
Marked: "Fabrique par Haviland & Co./pour J. W.
Boteler & Bro./ Washington"
Base 4 1/2" in diameter

I shall look forward to receiving from you a facsimile of the Haughwout invoice.

Yours sincerely,

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM/cmvtr



JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN 53545

April 9, 1968

Mr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Director
Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Mr. McMurtry:

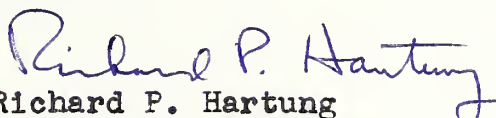
I am enclosing letter received from Mrs. Klapthor at the Smithsonian in which she discusses the question of the oval high basket which I believe you have in your collection, versus what she calls the "flat compotes". You will also note that she comes up with another possibility for the origin of our Candlestick. I have never seen a copy of the invoice which mentions the toilet set.

Have you received the Haughwout invoices which you had indicated you planned to order from the National Archives? I am anxious to see them to find out if the toilet set is included, or if it is on some other invoice that Mrs. Klapthor has not previously mentioned.

Could you lend your copies of the invoices to us so we could Xerox them here?

The bulletin referred to in Mrs. Klapthor's letter is the one which I mentioned to you in my letter of December 12th. I have since noticed it can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, for 35¢.

Cordially,


Richard P. Hartung
Director

RPH/lk
Enclosure

April 15, 1968

Mr. Richard P. Hartung, Director
Rock County Historical Society
Lincoln-Tallman House
P. O. Box 896
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

Dear Mrs. Hartung:

I have your letter of April 9th. I have read Mrs. Klapthor's pamphlet which I consider excellent. After reading her pamphlet, I again checked our White House china. I noted that we have three pieces (unmarked) which are original. We also have two pieces bearing two different types of marking.

I am rather pleased that we have examples of the original as well as two that bear marks of early reproductions.

We have received the Haughwout invoices. I have had facsimile copies made for you.

Yours sincerely,

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM:cmvr
Enclosure

P. S. I read Mrs. Klapthor's letter with interest.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

January 25, 1968

Mr. Richard P. Hartung
Director
Rock County Historical Society
Lincoln-Tallman House
440 N. Jackson Street
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

Dear Mr. Hartung:

I am sorry to be so long in answering your last letter about the Lincoln candlestick. I had to consult with the Office of the Curator at the White House to try to answer your question about how many bases similar to the candlestick seem to be still in official hands. As you so well point out the object we have which has this base should be called the round high basket rather than a compote as the original bill specifically mentions "round high baskets." The bill indicates that six of these were included in the china delivered to the White House in 1861. The Smithsonian has one and the White House has one complete basket and one base with basket top missing and presumed to be broken. So three of the bases are unaccounted for and could have been either broken or sold at auction. If the one at the Lincoln National Life Foundation is one then only two are still missing. The bases of the "oval high baskets" are different in design and do not have to be counted among the possibilities and the bases of the flat compotes are also of a different design.

At this point I hate to mention another possibility but did you notice that the Haughwout invoice also lists the chamber china Mrs. Lincoln purchased from them and that the last listed is described as "One fancy decorated Toilet Set with American Coat of Arms" and that the set included in addition to the traditional pieces "1 pair candlesticks?" The state china is described in the same invoice as "with the Arms of the United States" so we have a possibility that the toilet set was decorated like the dinner service. The only way we can ever prove that this is what happened would be for us to find some other unmistakable pieces of the toilet set decorated like the dinner service. The people at the White House do not remember ever seeing anything of this sort and such pieces have never come to my attention here at the museum. It seems that the only decision possible at this time is to acknowledge both possibilities and wait for future developments.

JAN 27 RECD

Mr. Hartung

2

By the way I'll change the wording under that photo if the bulletin is ever reprinted. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret B. Klapthor

Margaret B. Klapthor
Associate Curator
Division of Political History

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



National Archives and Records Service

Washington, D.C. 20408

January 2, 1968

IN REPLY REFER TO: **NND68-1233**

Mrs. Ruth P. Higgins
The Lincoln National Life Foundation
1301 South Harrison Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801

Dear Mrs. Higgins:

We have received your letter of December 19 inquiring about reproductions of Haughwout & Company invoices in Account Nos. 141451 and 157178, First Auditor's Miscellaneous Accounts, Records of the General Accounting Office (Record Group 217).

An examination of Account No. 157178 shows that it contains three invoices from Haughwout & Company. There is a 4-page invoice (Voucher No. 18) dated January 17, 1866, for \$7090.75, a 2-page invoice (Voucher No. 63) dated March 22, 1866, for \$55.00, and a 2-page invoice (Voucher No. 64) dated February 16, 1866, for \$219.37. We can provide electrostatic copies of these invoices at a cost of 20 cents a page. There is a minimum charge of \$1.00 on reproduction orders. If you wish to order please send a check or money order payable to the General Services Administration (NND) addressed to the attention of the Cashier, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Unfortunately, we have not been able to locate Account No. 141451 among the First Auditor's Miscellaneous Accounts. As a result, we cannot advise you at this time as to the cost of reproducing the invoices it may contain. However, we are continuing our search, and we will notify you as soon as the account is located.

A copy of your letter is being forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution for a separate reply to your inquiry about Margaret Brown Klapthor's booklet.

Sincerely yours,

Mark G. Eckhoff, Assistant Director
Diplomatic, Legal, and Fiscal
Records Division

Mary Todd Lincoln Turned Eagle's Head Toward Peace

BY ELIZABETH SHELTON
Exclusive to The Times from
the Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Commemorative plates the Smithsonian is placing on sale for \$100 each show that it may have been Abraham Lincoln's wife, Mary, and not Harry S. Truman, who first turned the American Eagle's head from the arrows of war toward the olive branch of peace.

It was after World War II that President Truman ordered the eagle's head turned. But Mrs. Lincoln, apparently antedated him by giving a similar order for a design on White House china ordered in 1861.

As Smithsonian Institution researchers reconstruct it, Mary Todd Lincoln and her favorite cousin, Elizabeth Todd Grimsley, went on a shopping trip to New York on May 12, 1861. Congress had appropriated \$20,000 to refurbish the President's house, and Mrs. Lincoln was looking for a fine dinner service to replace Franklin Pierce's chipped and inadequate red-edged china.

Pierce Reject

At E. V. Haughwout and Co. she was shown a specimen plate the firm had decorated for President Pierce's approval and had shown at the Crystal Palace exhibition in 1853. For some reason Pierce had not taken to the Haviland porcelain, decorated with an American eagle in the center and a wide border of blue edged in a gold-painted cable border called "Alhambra."

Mr. Lincoln liked the china and ordered a set of 190 pieces decorated in royal purple, known as "Solferino," and with the



same intertwined gold design around its scalloped edge.

Among the changes made by Haughwout for Mrs. Lincoln in the original design was the turning of the eagle's head away from the symbol of war.

The bill for the china service which included 96 nine-inch dinner plates, came to \$837, according to a receipted Treasury account researchers found in the National Archives.

Made in France

They surmise that the china was made in the Haviland factory in Limoges, France, and shipped unornamented to the United States. At Haughwout it was painted with the wide purple band and the eagle mounted on the national shield, beneath which is the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." The border, or gold guilloche, of two strands entwined signified the union of North and South after the Civil War.

The six plates that will go on sale Wednesday are part of 2,500 numbered reproductions made by the Haviland Co. of Limoges, which then broke the cast. They are numbered 25 through 30.

Lincoln china has been reproduced for public sale several times before. An original has no markings on the back, but a piece stamped "Administration 'Abraham Lincoln'" is a copy.

On the back of each of the new commemorative plates is the text: "authentic reproduction of a plate of White House china made by Haviland at Limoges, France, in 1861 for President Abraham Lincoln and personally selected by Mary Todd Lincoln. (signed) Theodore Haviland II."

Second Order

Mrs. Lincoln was so pleased with the final design that she ordered a second, personal set with her monogram substituted for the arms of the United States. She was immediately accused of buying personal china out of public funds. Honest Abe was reported to have made the payment out of his own pocket, but the Haughwout bill was actually paid by the U.S. comptroller on Sept. 16, 1861.

On the night Abraham Lincoln died, he had sipped coffee from one of the purple and white cups with the eagle motif.

Mrs. Aristotle Onassis, when she was Mrs. John F. Kennedy, found seven place settings of the Lincoln china in a government warehouse at Ft. Washington. She used it continuously in the upstairs family dining room, beginning with a private dinner for Tennessee Sen. Albert Gore.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson used it for luncheons in the family dining room next to the State Dining Room.

When the new reproductions are placed on sale Wednesday in the shop in the History and Technology Building, they will be displayed with some original Lincoln porcelain pieces, including an original dinner plate and a compote.

"Among the changes by Haughwout for Mrs. Lincoln in the original design was the turning of the eagle's head away from the symbols of war."

Lincoln China

By Elizabeth Shelton

Commemorative plates the Smithsonian is placing on sale today for \$100 each show that it may have been Abraham Lincoln's wife, Mary, and not Harry S. Truman who first turned the American eagle's head from the arrows of war toward the olive branch of peace.

After World War II, former President Truman ordered the head of the eagle in the Great Seal turned to the emblem of peace. But Mrs. Lincoln, ordering new White House china in 1861, apparently antedated him.

As Smithsonian Institution researchers reconstruct it, Mary Todd Lincoln and her favorite cousin, Elizabeth Todd Grimsley, went on a shopping trip to New York on May 12, 1861. Congress had appropriated \$20,000 to refurnish the President's house and Mrs. Lincoln was looking for a fine porcelain dinner service to replace Franklin Pierce's chipped and inadequate red-edged china.

At E. V. Haughwout and Co. she was shown a specimen plate the firm had decorated for President Pierce's approval and had shown at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1853. For some reason Pierce had not taken to the Haviland porcelain decorated with an American eagle in the center and a wide border of blue edged in a gold-painted cable border called "Alhambra."

Mrs. Lincoln liked the china and ordered a set of 190 pieces decorated in royal purple, known as "solferino," and the same intertwined gold design around its scalloped edge.

Among the changes by Haughwout for Mrs. Lincoln in the original design was the turning of the eagle's head away from the symbols of war.

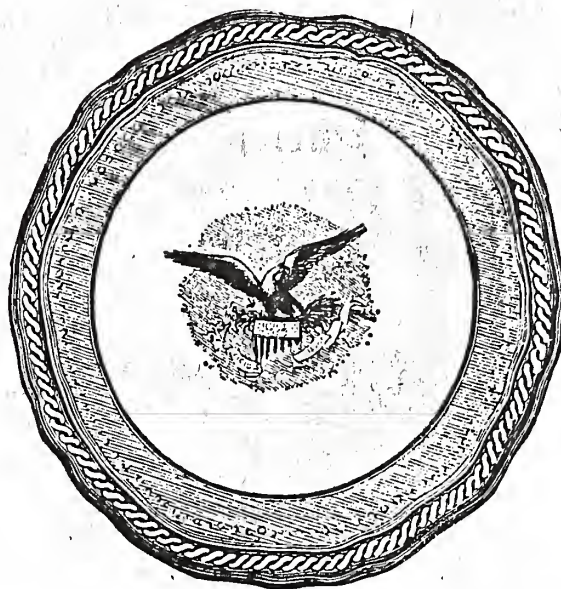
Purple was Mrs. Lincoln's favorite color, which she also indulged in her personal attire. The Inaugural gown on display in the First Ladies collection at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology, though now faded, is in the same reddish purple shade.

The bill for the china service, which included 96 nine-inch dinner plates, came to \$837, according to a receipted Treasury account researchers found in the National Archives.

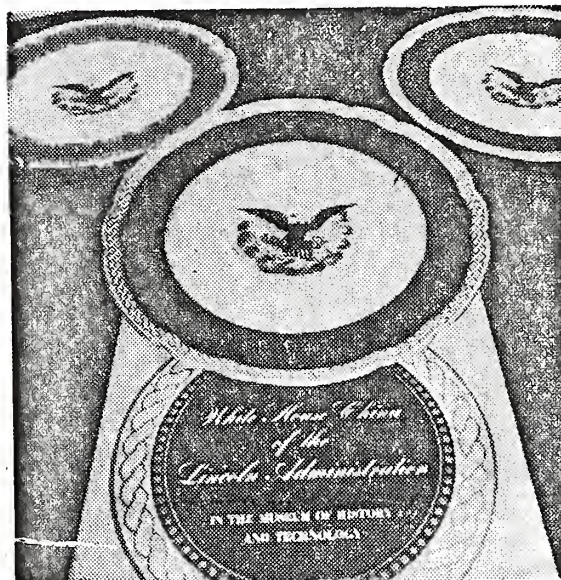
See LINCOLN, B8, Col. 1

THE WASHINGTON POST

B8 Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1969



The Eagle's head in 1853 catalogue . . .



By Jonathan Atkin—The Washington Post

. . . was turned on Mrs. Lincoln's 1861 china.

Smithsonian Sells Lincoln China Reproductions

LINCOLN, From B1

They surmise that the china was made in the Haviland factory in Limoges, France, and shipped unornamented to the United States. At Haughwout it was painted with the wide purple band and the eagle

mounted on the national shield, beneath which is the motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

The six plates that will go on sale today are part of 2,500 numbered reproductions made by the Haviland Co. of Limoges, which then broke the cast. They are numbered 25 through 30. When they are sold the Smithsonian can order more.

On the back of each of the new commemorative plates is the text: "Authentic reproduction of a plate of White House china made by Haviland at Limoges, France, in 1861 for President Abraham Lincoln and personally selected by Mary Todd Lincoln. (Signed) Theodore Haviland 2d."

Each plate is boxed in a gray cardboard container with an eagle imprint. It rests on red velvet and is accompanied by a booklet, "White House China of the Lincoln Administration," prepared by Margaret Brown Klapthor, associate curator of political history.

Mrs. Klapthor's research findings are at odds with the claims of the china manufacturer. Her delvings into Treasury receipts and other records show that Haviland did not design the plate for Lincoln but rather that Haughwout managed to market to Mrs. Lincoln a decorating job it could not sell to Pierce.

Mrs. Lincoln was so pleased with the final design that she ordered a second, personal set with her monogram substituted for the arms of the United States. She was immediately accused of buying personal china out of public funds. Honest Abe was reported to have made the payment out of his own pocket, but the Haughwout bill was actually paid by the U.S. Comptroller on Sept. 16, 1861.

In 1865 Mrs. Lincoln ordered a \$1,700 buff, white and gold set of china from J. K. Kerr of Philadelphia, but her husband was assassinated before it could be used. On the night he died, he had sipped coffee from one of the purple and white cups with the eagle motif.

Mrs. Aristotle Onassis, when she was Mrs. John F. Kennedy, found seven place settings of the Lincoln china in a government warehouse at Fort Washington.

She used it continuously in the upstairs family dining room, beginning with a private dinner for Tennessee Sen. Albert Gore.



The Abraham Lincoln Commemorative is the first in a series of authentic reproductions of Presidential China made by Haviland & Co. for various administrations in the White House. The limited edition is being confined to 2,500 plates, each individually numbered.

Lincoln Plate Is Reproduced

A REMARKABLY accurate and authentic reproduction of a luncheon plate from the service used in the White House by President and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, has been produced by Haviland & Co., Limoges, France, who also manufactured the original set in 1861.

Of particular interest to collectors of historic china and students of Lincoln and the Presidency, the new limited edition is being confined to only 2,500 plates, each individually numbered.

The Lincoln plate is boxed together with an illustrated copy of "White House China of the Lincoln Administration" by Margaret B. Klapthor, associate curator of the Smithsonian Institution.

The piece itself is distinguished by the center design of a most vigorous eagle, wings outstretched, surmounting the national shield in a turmoil of dark clouds and brilliant sunshine. The national motto, "E Pluribus Unum" floats on a pennant-like ribbon below. The rim of the plate is banded in two entwining gold cables signifying the union of the North and South.

The center of the plate is surrounded by a wide "solferino" band—a bright purplish red color that had become very popular since its introduction in 1859. It was one of Mary Todd Lincoln's favorite colors and she used it both in her dress and in her room decor. Critics claimed she enjoyed its regal implications, those more kindly disposed felt that she simply liked purple red.

Of the original set manufactured by Haviland & Co., only a very few pieces are still extant. The largest numbers are in the White House Collection of Presidential China and in the Smithsonian Institution.

All these pieces are unmarked as Haviland only started to mark its ware in a regular fashion in 1876, the year of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. For that Exposition, a reproduction of the original ware was ordered by the firm of J. W. Boteler & Bros. in Washington and these pieces are backstamped: "Fabrique par Haviland & Co. pour J. W. Boteler & Bros., Washington." Some of this original reproduction ware is still about, but it is very rare, and of course, very much in demand.

The new Haviland Lincoln Commemorative is inscribed and signed by Theodore Haviland

2nd, the present president of the firm, as follows: "Authentic reproduction of a plate of White House china made by Haviland at Limoges, France, in 1861 for President Abraham Lincoln and personally selected by Mary Todd Lincoln."

The limited number of pieces available in this new Commemorative has already made collector's items of them and when the original quantity of 2,500 plates is exhausted, no additional reissues will be made.

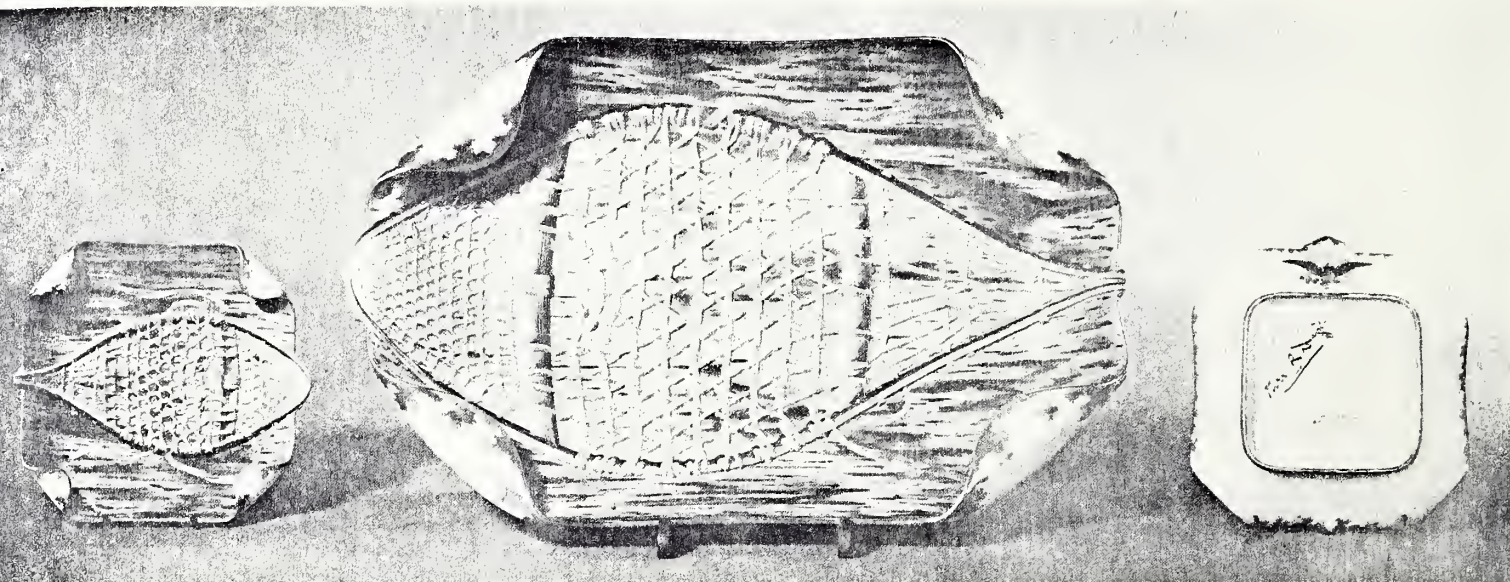
It is quite possible that Mrs. Lincoln selected Haviland, because, among many other reasons, it has always been owned and operated by an American family. Haviland & Co. was founded in 1839 by David Haviland, born in New York City, who left his home to establish, in France, a china factory of his own. His direct descendants, now in the fourth generation, still guide the destinies of Haviland and still maintain their American citizenship and traditions.

Of special interest to collectors is the announcement by Haviland that the Lincoln Commemorative, which retails for \$100, is the first in what will be a series of limited editions of White House china. Next to be reproduced will be a magnificent floral plate, bearing the gold crest of the United States, made by Haviland in 1870, for the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant.

The Grant china will be followed by a replica of the most famous, many claim the most beautiful, White House china ever made—that produced by the firm in 1880 for Rutherford B. Hayes.

Sotheby Parke Bernet, Inc.
 980 Madison Avenue
 New York 10021
 Sale Number 3438
 Catalogue Price \$6.00 - By Mail \$7.50
 November, 1972

85



370

PRESIDENTIAL SERVICES

Property of Various Owners

369 SOUP PLATE FROM THE PRESIDENT LINCOLN SERVICE
Haviland & Company, c. 1860

Having a rope border surrounding a smaller border of circles against a puce ground and centring a spread eagle and shield above a banner inscribed *E. Pluribus Unum*; inscribed on the reverse *Fabriquè par Haviland & Co. pour J. W. Botler & Bro. Washington*. Diameter 9½ inches

See illustration

\$ 4500.

370 IMPORTANT ICE CREAM SERVICE MADE FOR PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

*Designed by Theo. R. Davis,
 and made by Haviland & Co., 1880*

Executed in a *trompe l'oeil* fashion and ornamented with a gilt snow shoe against a pink bark background; the reverse painted with an American eagle, signed by the maker and designer; comprising a platter and six dishes. 7 pieces. Lengths 7½ and 18½ inches

See illustration

\$ 2300.



369

White House China

By JEAN EHMSSEN
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

FREDERICK HAVILAND, vice president of Haviland & Co., Inc., which is renowned for its fine porcelain, does not own a complete service of china.

"I take home samples to see how livable a design is, so I have a conglomeration of odds and ends," he explained.

Haviland was in St. Louis recently to introduce a series of commemorative presidential plates, reproductions of patterns that his company designed for use in the White House.

The firm's museum was destroyed by fire in 1927 and to reproduce some of the designs it had to rely on the Smithsonian Institution's china collection.

First in the series is the Lincoln plate. Mary Todd Lincoln chose the pattern, which is distinguished by a wide solferino band, a purplish-red color. Contemporary critics say that she selected solferino for "its regal implications," Haviland related.

State dinners under Ulysses S. Grant's administration also were served on Haviland china. Grant selected a floral pattern featuring a peony in 23 colors.

Other commemorative plates will duplicate the original services purchased by Rutherford B. Hayes, Franklin Pierce, Andrew Johnson and James A. Garfield. Each plate costs \$100.

Each pattern is limited to 2500 copies. There will be no reissue, Haviland said.

Higher prices and the economy slowdown have affected the volume of china sales, but Haviland believes the modern bride is no less interested in fine china than her nineteenth century counterpart.

He conceded the popularity of earthenware, but was quick to point out that it is a different product. Haviland believes china should be for everyday use and not just for special occasions.

"If you treat it with a certain amount of reasonable care," he said, "it will practically last forever."

He admitted that no china manufacturer would ever guarantee his product in a dishwasher, but believes the time-saving pluses make up for any fading that might occur.

"Life is too short to try to preserve china for your children. They probably won't want it anyway. It's like using

TURN TO PAGE 4

Frederick Haviland exhibits the Abraham Lincoln plate (left) and the Ulysses S. Grant plate at Jaccard's Jewelers. The Lincoln and Grant plates are the first in a series of commemorative presidential plates being produced by his company.

Post-Dispatch Photo by JAMES A. RACKWITZ

■ FROM PAGE ONE

plastic to keep the rug in your car clean for the next fellow," he said.

Heat and detergent are not the villains. "What does the damage is the motion of the water that sets up electrolysis. The gold is taken off of the china and deposited in the dishwasher."

An owner of Haviland tableware complained that the cup handles were too fragile. The chinamaker retorted quickly, "No china breaks. It gets broken, and our cups are delicate."

HE ADVISES the bride to purchase from eight to 12 place settings and for insurance, to buy extra cups.

"No manufacturer can ever guarantee how long a pattern will be made," he said, a trifle irritated at the influence of magazines and the media, which imply "everything has to be new, new, new. It costs quite a lot to bring out a new pattern."

For homemakers who have broken plates or cups and cannot replace them through open stock, he suggested buying a "companion" pattern, either plain white or white with a gold band. The company has open stock on only two patterns introduced before World War II, Rosalinde and Apple Blossom. They are available simply because "they keep on selling. There's no reason to discontinue

a pattern if it keeps selling, and no one can afford to keep on making something that doesn't sell," Haviland said.

Speaking as a designer and as a businessman, he discussed his favorite pattern.

"I like them all, but I'm partial to the ones that sell."

Naming a new pattern is something of a game, he indicated, flipping an invisible coin.

"We pick a name that's French, but that can be pronounced in English."

HAVILAND'S great-grandfather, David Haviland, was a china merchant. A broken teacup made of an especially fine clay sent him in search of its equal. He found a high grade of clay in Limoges, France, but

local artisans, disdainful of his "Yankee tastes," refused to produce his designs.

Haviland opened his own factory, which since 1842 has produced over 60,000 different patterns.

Haviland said his company has not been the focus of anti-American sentiments. The animosity of some Frenchmen against business ventures supported by dollars based in their homeland is absent, he explained, because the factory was built in 1842 and because it employs French nationals.

Not all administrations order state china, Haviland said. President Richard M. Nixon is still waiting for Lyndon B. Johnson's to be delivered.



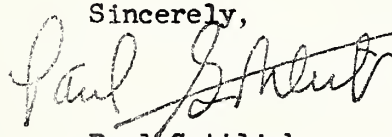
Dear Society Member:

As a purchaser of the Catalogue for the American Heritage Auction of Americana at Parke Bernet Galleries, we promised you a list of the prices realized. Below is the list. But please note that lot numbers which are omitted represent items which were withdrawn, passed or unsold.

We are pleased to report that the auction was a success and that we were able to acquire more than 10% of the lots for our members.

I hope you agree that this auction is a worthwhile Society activity and will participate again when we have our third annual auction next fall.

Sincerely,



Paul Gottlieb
President

1. \$30	63. \$60	125. \$150	186. \$175	246. \$200
2. \$40	64. \$60	126. \$225	187. \$140	247. \$2600
3. \$70	65. \$60	127. \$275	188. \$140	248. \$1500
4. \$90	66. \$150	128. \$175	189. \$100	249. \$800
5. \$30	67. \$170	129. \$500	190. \$300	250. \$1300
6. \$35	68. \$70	130. \$1000	191. \$140	251. \$275
7. \$25	69. \$100	131. \$350	192. \$225	252. \$4100
8. \$25	70. \$130	132. \$150	193. \$100	253. \$1900
9. \$25	71. \$80	133. \$550	194. \$225	254. \$1400
10. \$190	72. \$120	134. \$250	195. \$130	255. \$1100
11. \$45	73. \$120	135. \$275	196. \$140	256. \$1600
12. \$275	74. \$100	135a. \$250	197. \$120	257. \$1000
13. \$325	75. \$40	136. \$100	198. \$350	258. \$375
14. \$200	76. \$170	137. \$325	199. \$130	259. \$1000
15. \$110	77. \$230	138. \$160	200. \$130	260. \$900
16. \$90	78. \$180	139. \$90	201. \$200	261. \$850
17. \$325	79. \$325	140. \$90	202. \$100	262. \$375
18. \$70	80. \$300	141. \$70	203. \$140	263. \$850
19. \$90	81. \$275	142. \$300	204. \$60	264. \$1050
20. \$60	82. \$175	143. \$225	205. \$170	265. \$1200
21. \$90	83. \$325	144. \$225	206. \$200	266. \$275
22. \$70	84. \$90	145. \$325	207. \$150	267. \$300
23. \$120	85. \$60	146. \$250	208. \$300	268. \$850
24. \$200	86. \$30	147. \$425	209. \$100	269. \$375
25. \$225	87. \$100	148. \$225	210. \$3300	270. \$170
26. \$375	88. \$40	149. \$450	211. \$40	271. \$90
27. \$300	89. \$40	150. \$300	212. \$375	272. \$130
28. \$140	90. \$1700	151. \$425	213. \$375	273. \$50
29. \$200	91. \$250	152. \$300	214. \$325	274. \$160
30. \$275	92. \$140	153. \$700	215. \$80	275. \$150
31. \$425	93. \$220	154. \$240	216. \$80	276. \$250
32. \$225	94. \$325	155. \$125	217. \$180	277. \$400
33. \$475	95. \$1800	156. \$110	218. \$80	278. \$250
34. \$675	96. \$120	157. \$120	219. \$80	279. \$225
35. \$250	97. \$140	158. \$175	220. \$200	280. \$40
36. \$200	98. \$115	159. \$450	221. \$60	281. \$800
37. \$325	99. \$300	160. \$225	222. \$500	282. \$375
38. \$100	100. \$525	161. \$175	223. \$550	283. \$275
39. \$160	101. \$200	162. \$4000	224. \$575	284. \$100
40. \$100	102. \$900	163. \$250	225. \$1700	285. \$140
41. \$110	103. \$1600	164. \$175	226. \$775	286. \$130
42. \$60	104. \$1100	165. \$100	227. \$225	287. \$300
43. \$80	105. \$550	166. \$100	228. \$650	288. \$140
44. \$160	106. \$200	167. \$475	228a. \$240	289. \$375
45. \$140	107. \$800	168. \$275	228b. \$425	290. \$250
46. \$25	108. \$425	169. \$200	229. \$350	291. \$150
47. \$50	109. \$450	170. \$300	230. \$300	292. \$1700
48. \$80	110. \$475	171. \$110	231. \$300	293. \$525
49. \$70	111. \$650	172. \$160	232. \$900	294. \$325
50. \$80	112. \$900	173. \$275	233. \$4000	295. \$120
51. \$60	113. \$800	174. \$300	234. \$6000	296. \$175
52. \$60	114. \$650	175. \$1000	235. \$5250	297. \$110
53. \$100	115. \$375	176. \$160	236. \$450	298. \$170
54. \$40	116. \$375	177. \$160	237. \$1400	299. \$350
55. \$90	117. \$450	178. \$110	238. \$1300	300. \$150
56. \$40	118. \$200	179. \$160	239. \$1500	301. \$725
57. \$90	119. \$175	180. \$275	240. \$2900	302. \$450
58. \$40	120. \$260	181. \$225	241. \$575	303. \$150
59. \$80	121. \$90	182. \$700	242. \$500	304. \$130
60. \$110	122. \$200	183. \$130	243. \$300	305. \$450
61. \$40	123. \$70	184. \$159	244. \$375	306. \$170
62. \$90	124. \$80	185. \$175	245. \$325	307. \$110

308. \$120
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342. \$260
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421. \$1100
422. \$750
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436. \$1400
437. \$3500
438. \$425
439. \$275
440. \$950
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443. \$1500
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722. \$225
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756. \$300
757. \$1200
758. \$275
759. \$9500
760. \$800
761. \$850
762. \$500
763. \$1600
764. \$5000
765. \$300
766. \$2900
767. \$1100
768. \$2100
769. \$500
770. \$1600
771. \$175
772. \$425
773. \$850
774. \$1600
775. \$1100
776. \$250
777. \$475
778. \$1200
779. \$600

*An opportunity
to begin an historical
plate collection*

1978

the Danbury Mint

47 Richards Avenue • Norwalk, Connecticut 06856 • 203-853-2000

Announcing
White House China
THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN PLATE

*Called 10/22/93
They no longer have
china plates (Lincoln)
in 1994 they are
issuing a gold-cost
porcelain replica of
the Springfield
home approx
5"*

- . An authentic re-creation of the china pattern used in the White House by President Abraham Lincoln.
- . Issued in a serial-numbered limited edition.

R.C.

Dear Friend:

If you were honored with a private invitation from the President of the United States to tour the White House ...

... you would be ushered into closely-guarded rooms to view a national treasure that few Americans ever have the opportunity to see: the priceless White House China Collection.

Now, for a brief time, you have an opportunity even more rare and rewarding than viewing the collection itself. You can actually own authentic re-creations of the china patterns used by our Presidents!

- . The Abraham Lincoln Plate is the first in a series of twelve White House china re-creations to be issued in a serial-numbered limited edition by the Danbury Mint.
- . Included will be 7-3/4" dessert/salad plate re-creations of china patterns used by George Washington, John Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and nine other American Presidents.
- . Each plate will be hand decorated with precious 24 kt. gold as appropriate to authentically re-create the original pattern.
- . By acquiring the Abraham Lincoln Plate, at the original issue price, you will be eligible (but not required) to purchase the complete White House China Collection.

Imagine! You, your family, and your guests can enjoy the china patterns that have graced the White House. China patterns that have been enjoyed by Presidents, Senators, prime ministers, diplomats, and members of royalty! These plates are not only beautiful, but they are rich in historical significance for every American.

China as beautiful as the White House originals!

Throughout our nation's history, our Presidents and First Ladies have chosen a dinner service that represents the highest achievement of the china maker's art. And these authentic re-creations will rival the originals both

(Over, please)

in beauty and in quality of craftsmanship. Like much of the Presidential china, these re-creations will be produced in Europe -- where old-world artistry will be combined with the best of modern technology, to create a truly magnificent plate collection for your home.

Collector plates you will be proud to use.

Many collector plates are intended primarily for display. However, in this instance, great care is being taken to offer you collector plates that you will be proud to use on special occasions.

Thus, you will be able to take as much pride in your own collection as our Presidents and First Ladies have taken in the original White House china.

Prompt action required.

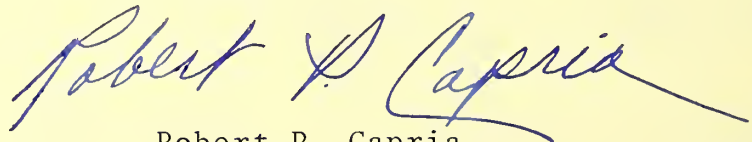
The Abraham Lincoln Plate will be issued in a strictly limited serial-numbered edition. The opportunity to begin this collection can be obtained only by direct subscription from the Danbury Mint.

By acquiring the Abraham Lincoln Plate, you will have the opportunity to acquire the remaining plates in the collection, each with your personal matching serial number. Subsequent plates will be issued at the rate of one new plate every two to three months, at the guaranteed original issue price.

To acquire your Abraham Lincoln Plate, please be certain to mail the enclosed Reservation Application by the reservation deadline of May 31, 1978. This strictly limited serial-numbered edition will then be closed forever.

To enhance the beauty of your home ... to enjoy with your guests on special occasions ... to hand down to future generations as historic family heirlooms, the Abraham Lincoln Plate, the first plate in your White House China collection, will be a lasting source of satisfaction and pride. So please do be sure to mail the enclosed Application no later than May 31st -- today, if at all possible.

Sincerely,



Robert P. Capria
Director

RPC:rb
Enclosures

P.S. Remember, satisfaction is guaranteed. You may examine each plate for 30 days and if you are not completely satisfied, you may return the plate for a full refund. With this no risk offer, why not order now and avoid the disappointment of missing this historic collection?



*The Danbury Mint
invites you to experience
in your own home
the glory and the grandeur of
White House China*

RSVP

White House China *The Abraham Lincoln Plate*

- An authentic reproduction of the china pattern used in the White House by President Abraham Lincoln.

- The first in a series of 12 re-creations of historic White House china patterns to be issued in a serial numbered limited edition by the Danbury Mint.

Now ... you, your family, and your honored guests can enjoy authentic re-creations of original White House china patterns.

A Rare and Unprecedented Opportunity.

In closely guarded rooms within the White House, there exists a collection of china used by our Presidents over the centuries. Treasured by each succeeding President and his First Lady, this collection is rarely on display for members of the public.

Now, however, you have the opportunity not only to see these beautiful china patterns — but to *own* them, in authentic re-creations whose beauty and quality rivals the originals.

The Abraham Lincoln Plate, the first to be issued, is available now in a serial-numbered limited edition. By acquiring it, you will be eligible to purchase each of the remaining eleven plates with matching serial numbers in the White House china collection. Subsequent plates will be offered at the rate of one new plate every two to three months, at the guaranteed original issue price.

In addition to the Abraham Lincoln Plate, there will be 7-3/4" plate re-creations of the china patterns used by George Washington, John Adams, U.S. Grant, and eight other American Presidents — making this a truly unprecedented collection!

Collector Plates You Can Use.

From time to time, our Presidents and First Ladies have gone back into the White House china collection and have used the china selected by earlier Presidents. The occasion might be a State Dinner, where the guest of honor is a foreign head of state or even a member of royalty.

Likewise, you can use your own White House china to honor your own special guests on festive occasions. For this is one series of collector plates that is intended to be admired during use as well as display.

24 kt. Gold Decorations.

As you might expect in official Presidential

china patterns, many of these plates are lavishly hand-decorated with gold! In every plate in your collection, 24 kt. gold will be hand applied as appropriate to authentically recreate the original patterns. Each of your plates will be produced in Europe, as was so much of the Presidential china throughout our history. The time-honored hand-crafted techniques of old-world artistry will be combined with the best of modern technology to create a truly magnificent plate collection for your home.

Prompt Action Needed.

The Abraham Lincoln Plate and subsequent White House china patterns will be issued in a strictly limited serial-numbered edition. Orders for this unique offering must be postmarked by May 31, 1978. This historic edition will then be closed forever. But do be sure to reserve your subscription as promptly as possible, to avoid any possibility of disappointment.



About The Abraham Lincoln Plate

It was May, 1861, one month after Confederate guns had opened fire on Fort Sumter. The war between the states would soon be a harrowing reality. Yet, for the moment, there was an eerie calm before the storm. It was at this time Mrs. Abraham Lincoln journeyed to New York City to purchase much-needed furnishings for the White House.

The eyes of the nation were on Mrs. Lincoln throughout the trip. On May 16, Horace Greeley's *Daily Tribune* informed its readers: "Mrs. Lincoln employed the greater portion of Wednesday forenoon in making purchases. Among [them] a splendid dinner service for the White House in 'Solferino' [reddish purple] and gold with the arms of the United States emblazoned on each plate."

This was the famous Royal Purple "fine

porcelain dining service of one hundred and ninety pieces," which President Lincoln used during the remainder of his term in office.

Over this dinnerware service, President Lincoln, his Cabinet, generals, and trusted advisors considered the course of the Civil War and pondered how best to restore the Union.

Looking at the design of this dinnerware, it is not hard to imagine how it reminded the President of his responsibilities even as it strengthened his resolve.

Now you can enjoy and treasure this same dinnerware design in your own home, as you begin your White House china collection with the beautiful and inspiring Abraham Lincoln Plate.

The Danbury Mint, a division of MBL, Inc., creates and markets commemoratives. All such commemoratives are produced for the Danbury Mint by others. The Danbury Mint is not affiliated with the U.S. Mint or any other U.S. Government Agency.



the Danbury Mint

47 Richards Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut 06856

RETURN THIS PORTION
PREFERRED RESERVATION APPLICATION

$\frac{2}{m}$

the Danbury Mint

White House China

The Abraham Lincoln Plate

The Danbury Mint
47 Richards Avenue
Norwalk, Conn. 06856

Must be postmarked
by May 31, 1978

Please enter my order for the Abraham Lincoln Plate as follows:

Quantity _____ Abraham Lincoln Plate(s) @ \$30.00 _____

Shipping and handling @ \$1.50 per plate _____

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED _____ *

☐ Please charge the above to my credit card as follows:

☐ Master Charge ☐ BankAmericard/VISA

Credit Card Number _____

Expiration Date _____

I understand that I am entitled (but not obligated) to purchase the remaining eleven plates in the **White House China Collection** which will be issued at 2 - to - 3 month intervals at the same price. You will advise me of these additional plates as they become available.

001J

LOUIS A WARREN
1225 MAPLE AVE
FT WAYNE

IN 46807

KEEP THIS PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS



Actual plate size 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

I reserved _____ Abraham Lincoln Plate(s)

Date _____

$\frac{2}{m}$

the Danbury Mint

47 Richards Avenue, Norwalk, Conn. 06856

The Danbury Mint is not affiliated with the U.S. Mint or any other governmental agency.

* Connecticut residents pay \$33.71 per plate to include sales tax. Please allow 6 to 8 weeks from order deadline for shipment. Make check or money order payable to: Danbury Mint

parade



Plate shown smaller than actual 7 3/4" size.

White House China The Abraham Lincoln Plate

- An authentic reproduction of the china pattern used in the White House by President Abraham Lincoln.
- The first in a series of 12 re-creations of historic White House china patterns to be issued in a serial-numbered limited edition by the Danbury Mint.

You can now obtain a beautiful collector plate which reproduces the White House china pattern actually used by President Abraham Lincoln.

White House China

There exists, in closely guarded rooms within the White House, a collection of the china used by our Presidents over the centuries. Think of your own special thrill in not just seeing this White House china, but actually owning a collector's set of twelve historic Presidential plates.

Included in this collection will be 7 3/4" dessert salad plate re-creations of the china patterns used by George Washington, John Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and nine other American Presidents. The Abraham Lincoln plate, the first to be issued, is available now in a serial-numbered limited edition. By acquiring it, you will be eligible to purchase (if you wish) each of

the remaining eleven plates in the White House china collection, which will be offered one every 2-to-3 months at the same price.

Authentic Re-Creations

Naturally, the plates used by our Presidents represent the finest products of the china maker's art. These authentic re-creations and adaptations will be produced in Europe, as was so much of the Presidential china throughout our history. The time-honored techniques of old-world artistry will be combined with the best of modern technology to create a truly magnificent plate collection for your home.

Collector Plates You Can Use

Many collector plates are intended primarily for display. However, in this instance, great care has been taken to provide you with collector plates that also can be used on special occasions.

24kt Gold Decorations

As you might expect in official Presidential china patterns, many of these plates are lavishly decorated with gold! In every case, 24kt gold has been hand applied to authentically recreate the original patterns.

Act Now

To reserve your subscription to this historic limited edition simply complete the order coupon on this page. Orders must be postmarked by May 31, 1978. Please act now to avoid the disappointment of missing this unique opportunity.

The Abraham Lincoln Plate

The Danbury Mint
47 Richards Avenue
Norwalk, Conn. 06856

Must be
Postmarked by
May 31, 1978

Please enter my order for the Abraham Lincoln Plate as follows:

Quantity Abraham Lincoln Plate(s) @ \$30.00
Shipping & handling @ \$1.50 per plate
Total amount enclosed

I understand that I am entitled (but not obligated) to purchase the remaining eleven plates in the White House China collection which will be issued at 2-to-3 month intervals at the same price. You will advise me of these additional plates as they become available.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

*Conn. residents pay \$33.71 per plate to include sales tax. Please allow 6-8 weeks from order deadline for delivery.

The Danbury Mint is not affiliated with the U.S. Mint or any other governmental agency.

PA

[1982]

~the premiere
Heritage Trail
Antiques Show

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY
September 24, 25, 26

Convention Center
Eighth and Adams Streets
Springfield, Illinois

the Exhibitors:

W. Graham Arader III
David Arman
Leonard Berry/Gordon Greek
James & Barbara Bilderback
Michael Birdsall
Carol Bowie
Brewster House
Bronson's Yellow Barn
Thomas Brown
Joan Brownstein
W. Russell Button
of Douglas, Inc.
June & Ben Cardé
The Chadbournes
Chandler & Cooper
Marianne Clark
Gene & Jo Sue Coppa
Maggie Cox
Robert David
Paul DeCoste
Joseph & Elaine DeWulf/
Deer Run
Dyer's Antiques
Edward & Vivian Forrer
Ericson Gallery, Inc.
Thomas Forshee
Rufus Foshee
Federation
Jane Blossom Gorham/
Epicure
SC & JB Griffith/
Snuggery Farm
David M. Grossfeld
Jack & Sharon Hammann
Elizabeth & William Hoeschle/
Captain's House
Robert & Linda Hühn/
Hühnhaus
Frank Jensen/Ravenwood
Lawrence E. King
Hinda Kohn
Arnold J. Mandleton
John Metzen/Bow House
Meredith Morrison
Margaret Landies/
Cape Cod House
Kenneth Lindsey & Ann Weymouth
Lili Loftus

James Lowery
Gary & Martha Ludlow
Nadine P. Martens, Ltd.
Shirley McGill
Suzanne McReynolds
Alexis Mihura
Ray & Kathy Mongenas
Ney-Londes
Jackie Olson
Peacock Roost
A.R. Peckham/Hillcrest
Isabel Pool
Wayne Pratt
Ractian Corporation
Winifred Rapp
Patricia Ann Reed
Bruce & Charlotte Riddle/
Grey Goose
Ridgewood Antiques
Polly Royce
Dorothy Sapp
Thomas G. Schwenke
Anthony Scornavacco
Garner Settle/
The Old House
John Simon
Charles & Jean Sloan/
The Glass House
William Inman Smith
J.J. Smith
Somerset
Spruce Antiques
Stoney Fields
Robert Stuart
Jo & Mike Sullivan
Dorie Stotz
Verona Sunvold
Robert Thayer
Vintage Shop
Sandra Wade
Anthony S. Werneke
Susan Widder/
Pringlewood
Cecilia Williams
Taylor B. Williams
Wolf's Antiques
Jane & Bill Woodring
Ginni & Darrell Zink

[Exhibiting A. Lincoln's chamber pot from the White House,
made to match the White House china purchased by Mrs. L. WC T]

Noon to 9:30 p.m. (Sunday to 6:00 p.m.)

Admission, \$4.00

Refreshments

(With this card, admit 1 or 2 persons at \$3.50 each)

America's Newest Complete Show of Authentic Early Antiques

*Convention Center
Springfield, Illinois*

To get to the Show:

From the North, South, East or West, on any Interstate or State Highway approaching Springfield, take any exit marked Springfield and follow the directional signs for the Convention Center.

From Martha Washington to Nancy Reagan...

The Fascinating Story of The White House China Collection

by Susan K. Jones
Collectibles Investment Advisor

A small but elegantly appointed room is tucked away in a corner of the ground floor of the White House—a room which few visitors are ever privileged to see. There, in a succession of glass-doored cabinets, are displayed the priceless array of the surviving pottery and porcelain used by every President and First Lady from the time of George Washington.

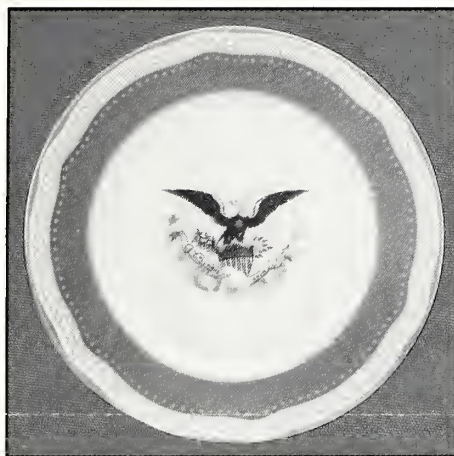
Students of history might surmise that this richly decorated collection grew piece by piece, with each First Family selecting examples of its own favorite china to remain behind as a legacy. Yet in fact, until the administration of President William McKinley, previous White House china settings were regularly banished from the premises—or even destroyed. This occurred because no one had shown the foresight to preserve them as the national treasures they are considered today.

First Ladies' Interest Establishes White House Collection

In earlier administrations, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison had shown some interest in gathering White House china for a permanent display. Unable to complete her own collection before her White House years ended, Mrs. Hayes took the china with her to Ohio after her husband's term in office. Mrs. Harrison, a ceramic painter before her marriage, had dreams of building glassed cases



Benjamin Harrison's eagle-and-stars dinner plate auctioned for \$850 recently, according to Sotheby's.



"Abraham Lincoln" premieres the White House China Plate Collection, a series of 12 elegant reproductions of American Presidents' favorite porcelain patterns. This 7-1/2" dessert-sized plate features the Lincolns' own design: an American eagle with a handsome border of French solferino (purple-red) and 23K gold. The issue price for "Abraham Lincoln" and each plate in the limited-edition collection is \$21.50.

into the walls of the state dining room to house the various White House wares, but her ambitions were not fulfilled in her lifetime.

Abby Gunn Baker, a Washington writer and avid student of White House china, helped awaken the interest of Mrs. William McKinley with an article exploring the origins of the wares still left in the Executive Mansion. After President McKinley's assassination, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt took up the cause by having two cabinets built in the lower corridor of the White House for china display.

President Roosevelt applauded his wife's efforts and those of Mrs. Baker, and with his approval the latter began to search for china representing all previous administrations. Then the growing collection was placed under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Grounds so that it could not be disposed of by less interested administrations.

Variety and Elegance Mark White House China Collection

Upon inauguration, each First Couple had the opportunity to choose a service

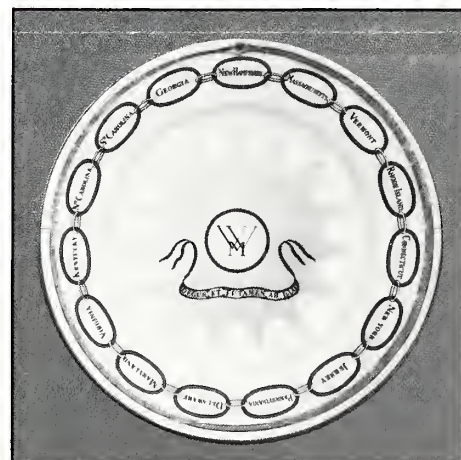
of china for use at White House dinners and other state occasions. The selections they made offer a fascinating, historical study—both of the Presidents' varying tastes and of the changing styles of their eras.

George Washington's Cantonese service arrived as a gift from the Captain of the East India Company, Andrea van Braam Houckgeest, in 1796. It features Mrs. Washington's initials at the center as well as the names of all 15 states in the union at that time.

Franklin Pierce's sophisticated dinner service included a crest of blue and gold with a gold pointelle border. The Pierces selected five dozen dining plates and a host of elegant accoutrements for their service, at a total cost of \$536.24—quite a sizeable sum in the 1850s.

Mary Todd Lincoln was renowned for her enjoyment of shopping, and thus she selected the Lincoln White House china quite soon after her husband's inauguration. An elegant French design, it combines the American eagle with decorations in a brilliant color called solferino. This purple-red hue was invented by the French in 1859 and was very popular among fashionable hosts of the Lincolns' day.

(Continued on other side)



This "George Washington" plate from the White House China Plate Collection represents the Martha Washington pattern presented to her by the East India Company. Originals of this design are so rare that no such plate ever has been sold at a New York auction house.

Benjamin Harrison's choice of porcelain dinnerware may well have reflected his wife's former profession of china painter in its uniqueness and intricacy. It includes an American Eagle motif at the center and a border design of open corn ears combining Cobalt blue and gold.

Private Collectors Seek White House China As Well

The china of these Presidents and many of the other First Families who occupied the White House over the past 200 years have stimulated a great deal of interest when presented at auction. Recently, prices for fine specimens of White House china have risen to astronomical levels—due in great measure to the fact that such pieces are very rare, and thus seldom available.

Although the East India Company plates owned by Martha Washington are so scarce that they have never sold at a New York auction house, several other White House pieces once owned by the Washingtons have been auctioned recently at Sotheby Parke Bernet. A Washington tea bowl and saucer made by a French company, Meiderviller, brought \$25,000 in 1984 and a platter from George Washington's "Order of Cincinnati" service commanded \$30,000 that same year. This was the highest price ever paid at auction for a single piece of Presidential china.

From time to time, pieces from Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln's beautiful service also have become available at Sotheby's or Christie's. Recent prices range from \$1,400 for a dessert plate in 1980 to as much as \$3,300 for a dinner plate in 1984. Dinner plates from the Benjamin Harrison service may sell in the area of \$850 at Sotheby's.

Dessert Plate Reproductions Stir Collector Interest

Because the Presidential china collection at the White House is so closely guarded, and because open-market prices for original White House pieces are so extremely high, very few interested collectors have ever been able to see and enjoy these historic porcelain works of art. Thus a new introduction from The Hamilton Collection stands to intrigue a wide range of would-be White House china connoisseurs.



This George Washington "Order of Cincinnati" platter brought the highest auction price ever paid for a single piece of Presidential China. It sold for \$30,000 at Sotheby Parke Bernet in 1984.

Hamilton has formed an association with Woodmere China to create a series of twelve 7-1/2" porcelain dessert plates—each inspired by the most elegant White House china designs of 19th-century Presidents.

Hamilton chose to offer the collection in the form of dessert plates because of the charming American custom of "dressing out a dessert"—so popular in the nation's early days. Beginning with George Washington and continuing through the 19th century, elaborate desserts became the showcases of state dinners and receptions.

What's more, each President had his own special favorites which appeared frequently on the menu of the Executive Mansion during his administration.

George Washington was partial to Shrewsbury Cakes, for instance, while Thomas Jefferson grew to love France's Gateau Diane while serving as Treaty Commissioner in that nation. James Madison enjoyed his wife's famous ice cream desserts, including the elaborate, flaming dish of Bananas Foster. Abraham Lincoln adored fruit pies so much that the ladies of his native New Salem would bake and ship them to him at the White House.

White House China Plates are Functional and Collectible

Because of this long-standing Presidential tradition of elegant desserts served on White House china, The Hamilton Collection made certain that each dessert plate in its *White House China Plate Collection* could be used for the service of favorite desserts in its

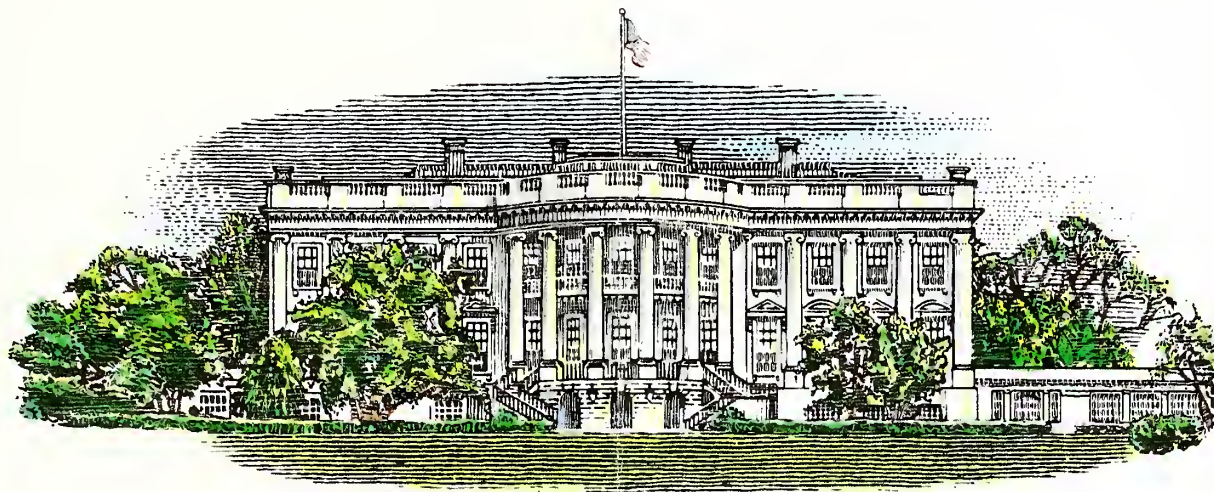
owner's home. What's more, with their historic designs and fine craftsmanship, these exacting reproductions qualify as collector's items as well.

The Hamilton Collection has announced that the first plate in the *White House China Plate Collection* will be that of "Abraham Lincoln"—a dessert plate beautifully capturing the rich gold and "solferino" red-purple of Mary Todd Lincoln's prized service. Along with the "Abraham Lincoln" plate and each issue in the collection of twelve, Hamilton will provide a recipe card featuring a favorite dessert recipe of that particular President.

The *White House China Plate Collection* is strictly limited to the number of sets subscribed by December 31, 1988—the end of the 200th anniversary of the election of the first President of the United States. With this commemorative aspect added to the plates' significance as White House china reproductions and their functionality and beauty, both plate collectors and American history enthusiasts are expected to compete to own these works of art. For more information on the availability of subscription reservations for the first plate, "Abraham Lincoln," contact The Hamilton Collection, 9550 Regency Square Blvd., P.O. Box 2567, Jacksonville, FL 32232.

Susan K. Jones has spent more than twelve years as a writer, observer, collector and investment advisor for the limited-edition collectibles field. She is a founder of and special consultant to Collectors' Information Bureau, and organization that provides facts and information to collectors in the United States, Canada and Europe.

**An Important Premiere
Presented Exclusively by
The Hamilton Collection**



WHITE HOUSE CHINA

Plate Collection

**Twelve authentic and exquisitely crafted reproductions of
Presidential dessert service plates**

Now You May Own a Presidential Collection Piece



he grandeur of the White House has intrigued Americans ever since this magnificent Executive Mansion was built nearly 200 years ago. There, the world's major powers confer and decisions with far-reaching consequences are made. In conjunction

with such meetings, elaborate dinners are staged to entertain visiting dignitaries and heads of state from around the world.

Such dinners require the finest in porcelain tableware—and each Presidential administration is privileged to select its own pattern to reflect personal taste and the style of the times. Over the last century, America's First Ladies have collected examples of every President's dinnerware—a sparkling array of porcelain mastery that is kept under lock and key in a special White House room. Indeed, until recently only a handful of visitors have been privileged to view this priceless collection, for it is not a feature of any regular White House tour.

Now The Hamilton Collection—in association with the respected American porcelain studios of Woodmere—is proud to present the *White House China Plate Collection*. Each of the twelve elegant, hand-decorated dessert plates is an excellent reproduction of a presidential china service. Each will be faithful to the original, and they may be used with pride at the dinner table, or attractively displayed in the living room, dining room, or any area of the home.

Hamilton and Woodmere chose to reproduce White House dessert plates in tribute to the charming Early American custom of “dressing out a dessert.” This was an important art during the 19th century, and thus dessert services were the most elegant part of any table ensemble. Desserts became the focal point of many White House meals: an essential “status symbol” at Presidential state dinners and diplomatic receptions of the period.

Favored dishes varied at the whim of the President in office, for each had definite ideas of what a dessert should be. In George Washington's time, fresh fruit often was served, although the President especially liked Shrewsbury Cakes and Jam Cakes. Thomas Jefferson developed a weakness for Gateau Diane while serving as Treaty Commissioner to France. The Puritanical James Polk preferred simple dishes like Suet Pudding, while Franklin Pierce enjoyed New Hampshire's hearty



Benjamin Harrison's dinnerware combines a vivid Cobalt blue and gold border with a central design of the American Eagle. The unique border motif depicts open ears of corn.

fare such as Frozen Pumpkin Pie. Abraham Lincoln was so fond of homemade fruit pies that the ladies of his native New Salem often sent them to him at the White House.

A Significant First Issue: “Abraham Lincoln”

The first issue to be presented in the *White House China Plate Collection* is that of “Abraham Lincoln”—a gleaming, 7½” dessert plate based on the pattern used at the White House during his administration. The original service selected by Mrs. Lincoln during a whirlwind shopping trip to New York features a central design with a strong resemblance to the Great Seal of the United States.

The American Eagle, with wings and talons out stretched, appears in a cloudburst, superimposed over the sun. The left talon holds a bundle of arrows and the

produced from Priceless White House Originals

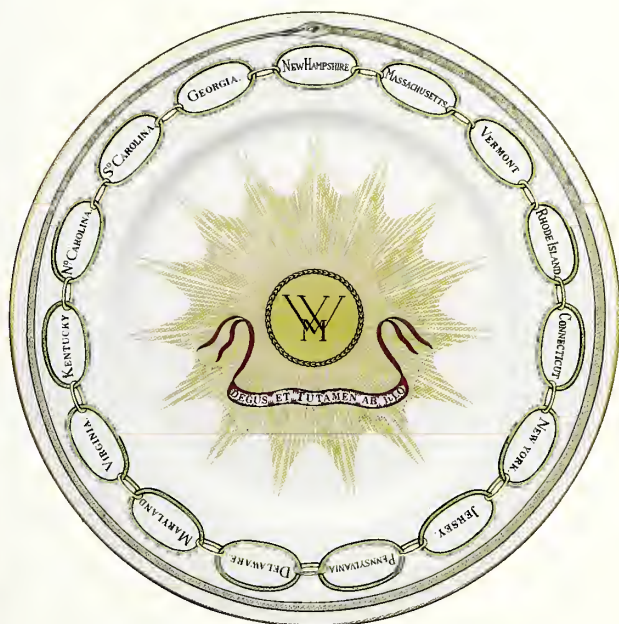
right talon holds an olive branch—traditionally considered a position of strength. A ribbon with the inscription *E Pluribus Unum* (out of many, one) appears below the shield motif—a reference to the union of the 13 original states.

Mrs. Lincoln changed the original blue border color to one which was most fashionable in her day: invented just two years earlier by the French, the purple/red color was called “solferino.” This rich hue is complemented by Alhambra-style gold tracery and a gleaming rim of gold.

The “Abraham Lincoln” plate captures all of the original artistry of Mrs. Lincoln’s design on the finest, whitest china: the intricately rendered American Eagle, solferino and gold border motifs, and 23K gold rim.

Crafted of Woodmere Fine China to Grace Your Table

“Abraham Lincoln” and each succeeding plate in the *White House China Plate Collection* will be hand-



George and Martha Washington received this monogrammed table service as a gift from the East India Company in 1796.



Franklin Pierce’s tableware features rich, Cobalt blue detailing on either side of a gold pointelle border, and a deep rim of 23K gold. The central motif repeats this striking combination.

decorated and carefully fired at Woodmere China—a noted producer of fine collector plates, and of dinner services for recent past Presidents of the United States. Woodmere’s goal in the creation of each White House dessert plate is to craft a work of art which meticulously reproduces the Presidential original—and which will enhance its owner’s table service for generations to come.

Each White House China plate will be unique in design—reflecting the tastes of a different First Family. Some depict bold patriotic designs (like the Lincoln eagle), while others are floral in motif. Some are brightly hued while others are stately and subtle in their decoration. These collector’s items may be displayed with pride or used for elegant table service without harm to their brilliant finishes.

As the collection unfolds, subscribers will experience the thrill of serving a favorite dessert—or one especially enjoyed by an American President in the

White House—on plates of exceptional beauty and deep historical significance.

In addition to the "Abraham Lincoln" plate, collectors will be invited to acquire reproductions of the handsome plates selected by eleven other Presidents. The "George Washington" plate features Mrs. Washington's initials and a classic motif entwining the names of the fifteen United States of his Presidency. The "Benjamin Harrison" issue combines rich Cobalt blue and gold with a central image of stars and the American Eagle. The "James Polk" piece has pretty pink flowers with a border design of pale green and much gold trim.



Fully Certified Limited Edition

"Abraham Lincoln" and each succeeding plate in the *White House China* collection will be hand-numbered, and will bear a facsimile of the signature of its President on the back-

stamp. Each plate will be accompanied by a same-numbered Certificate of Authenticity. This first issue and each of the eleven additional plates in the *White House China* Plate Collection will be permanently limited to the exact number of valid subscriptions entered by December 31, 1988—the end of the 200th anniversary year of the first election of a United States President.

As a special treat for subscribers, each plate will be accompanied by a recipe card describing one of the favorite desserts of that particular President. These handsome recipe cards will discuss the President's dessert preference and its origins, and provide fully documented instructions for the dish's creation in contemporary kitchens. These desserts are sure to become favorites for each collector's family—and the recipe cards will help to document the plate collection for future years.

First Issue Purchasers Win Exclusive, No-Obligation Rights

As the owner of "Abraham Lincoln," subscribers will earn the right—but *never the obligation*—to acquire each of the eleven succeeding issues in the *White House China* Plate Collection. Plates will be introduced at intervals of approximately one month at the same affordable issue price.

A limit of two plates per subscriber has been established, however. The Hamilton Collection reserves the right to reduce this to one plate per subscriber should demand prove too heavy.

The Hamilton Collection 100% Buy-Back Guarantee provides each collector with the opportunity to

order "Abraham Lincoln" and every *White House China* plate at no risk whatsoever. Subscribers may enjoy each plate for up to 30 days before deciding whether to keep it. If any plate is returned during this period, a complete refund will be issued for it. The collector's series rights will be released and there will be no further obligation.

The Importance of a Prompt Response to This Exclusive Invitation

This initial offering of the *White House China* Plate Collection is being made to you and other selected collectors for a limited time only. This offering to acquire "Abraham Lincoln" and earn series rights extends only until the date shown on the enclosed order form. This may well be your only opportunity to own this limited edition of plates. Considering their historic White House origins, their rich beauty, and the superb craftsmanship of Woodmere, both seasoned plate collectors and American history enthusiasts will compete to own them: so you are advised to act promptly to secure your timely reservation for "Abraham Lincoln."



As a most elegant addition to any table setting, these completely functional dessert plates are sure to be the subject of much admiration and conversation with family and friends at your home.

*only dessert
plate
shown*



- Shown smaller than actual size of 7½" diameter
- 23K gold rim

- An exacting reproduction of the service used in the Lincoln White House

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

First issue in the WHITE HOUSE CHINA Plate Collection



WHITE HOUSE CHINA Plate Collection: An Elegant Display...A Stunning Table Service

These handsomely decorated White House dessert plates will bring you deep pride of ownership for many years to come. They are exquisite when displayed in a wall grouping or upright on a side table or bookcase. As decor pieces or in use, these *White House China* plates bespeak your appreciation of American history...and of the finest in porcelain art mastery.

This plate collection is an independent offering of The Hamilton Collection and is not endorsed by or affiliated with any agency of the United States government.

The Hamilton Collection

9550 Regency Square Blvd., P.O. Box 2567, Jacksonville, FL 32232

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Wrought in Glass, Variations on a Presidential Theme

By RITA REIF

EAGLES EMBELLISH THE rims of footed glass compotes. They ornament the bodies of decanters. They decorate vases, tumblers, sugar bowls and water bottles. They stand poised above wind-whipped banners bearing the nation's motto, "E Pluribus Unum." They grace the clear, frosted and tinted — red, green and blue — glass vessels, enriched with cutting, engraving and swirls of gilding.

The exhibition of 183 pieces of Pres-

Eagles abound in White House tableware.

idential tableware on view at the Corning Museum of Glass is full of images of these aristocratic birds. Most are variations of the Great Seal, depicting an eagle with wings spread, perched on a shield, ribbons unfurled, and grasping an olive branch in the right talon, a sheaf of arrows in the left.

All of which would seem predictable. What is surprising, however, is that the majority of these glass vessels made for Presidential use over the last two centuries have never been studied until now. Indeed, very few have been exhibited publicly.

"Dining at the White House: Two Centuries of Presidential Tableware" is the first survey of period Presidential glassware, a footnote to history that reveals the taste of certain Presidents and their wives, who chose these tablewares. Organized by the Corning Museum and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service with the assistance of the White House, the show runs through Oct. 15 and will not travel.

The exhibition was the idea of Jane

Shadel Spillman, the museum's curator of glass, who spent two years researching the subject in the archives and storage rooms of the White House while writing "White House Glassware: Two Centuries of Presidential Entertaining." Mrs. Spillman's book, written for the White House Historical Association, a nonprofit organization chartered by Congress, was published last month by the association in cooperation with the Corning Museum and the National Geographic Society. It costs \$35 in hardcover, \$20 paper-bound.

Mrs. Spillman hopes that the exhibition and the book will result in a greater public awareness of this material and spur the discovery of other Presidential glasswares sold or given away over the last 200 years.

"Periodically in the 19th century, the glasswares, china and furniture from the White House were sold at sales in which they were called 'decayed furnishings,'" she said. "The last such sale was held in 1902." Money raised from these sales was used to buy new tablewares, Mrs. Spillman added.

What survives at the White House and in other public and private collections shows that the glasswares used by Presidents were among the most fashionable in the periods when they were new. President Jackson's weighty glassware was delicately engraved with eagles, leaves, vines and flowers.

Thirty years later, when President and Mrs. Lincoln ordered a new service, the glasswares in favor were the reverse. The wine glasses and footed dishes were lighter in weight but more lavishly engraved and cut with cross-hatch, diamond and star patterns. The most opulent glasswares ever in use in the White House came in the 1890's, with the election of Benjamin Harrison. The deeply cut plates, tumblers, decanters and footed goblets were from the so-called Russian-pattern service that he ordered in 1891.

It is impossible, Mrs. Spillman said, to know how many examples are to be found of glasswares used under



Compote from a service of glassware ordered by President and Mrs. Lincoln in 1861, on exhibit at the Corning Museum of Glass.

Jackson, Lincoln, Harrison or other Presidents. Those that have been discovered have been moderate in price. A sherry glass from the Lincoln service was found recently in a Florida antiques show, she noted, for \$20.

Other pieces have cost more — especially when they have been recognized as Presidential tablewares. A pair of 1816 cut-glass decanters made for Dolley and James Madison were auctioned separately in 1984 and 1985 by C. G. Sloan & Sons at its Washington gallery before the auction house moved to Bethesda, Md. One of the decanters — chipped, broken and repaired with 19 rivets — was sold in December 1984 for \$1,100, about half its presale estimate, to Set Momjian, a Philadelphia collector of Presidential memorabilia, who has loaned the decanter to Corning's show.

The day after the sale, Sloan's discovered that a higher bid had been left by Clement Conger, then the White House curator. Mr. Conger was furious, and his disappointment was widely reported. This spurred the erstwhile owner of the pair of Presidential decanters to sell the second one, which was in near-perfect condition. When it was auctioned in April 1985, the White House Preservation

Fund, a nonprofit fund-raising agency that makes White House acquisitions, paid much more — \$38,500. One year later, Sloan's auctioned a third Presidential prize — an eagle-embellished, four-inch-tall wine glass from President Lincoln's White House service, which brought \$7,150.

The only piece of 18th-century American glassware with official associations to be auctioned at Sotheby's in more than a decade, according to Nancy Druckman, an Americana specialist, was a tumbler made by John Frederick Amelung in 1792. The eight-inch-tall glass, engraved with the Great Seal, was offered in 1978 with a presale estimate of \$30,000 to \$40,000. Although it did not sell at the auction, the tumbler was bought later by Linda and George M. Kaufman, major Americana collectors, of Norfolk, Va.

"I have no reason to think it was a Presidential piece," Mrs. Spillman said, adding that she and her colleagues had studied the tumbler when it was exhibited at Corning between 1965 and 1977. "Sometimes Amelung used the Great Seal for other clients. If it was made for the President, it would have said so." According to Mrs. Spillman, Amelung had made glassware in 1789 for Washington on which he included his insignia. □



The Hamilton Collection

9550 Regency Square Boulevard
P.O. Box 2567
Jacksonville, FL 32232

Dear Preferred Collector:

The White House has a special room filled with National Treasures that very few visitors are privileged to see -- the china services used by the previous Administrations. A few original pieces from these honored patterns are owned by private collectors -- kept under lock and key. And on the rare occasions that these plates have been seen at auction, the bidding has been aggressive, often resulting in record high prices.

Since I learned of the variety and beauty of all those prestigious china patterns, I asked my staff to set about finding original pieces that we could replicate. After much work and through the help of the Woodmere China Company, we have assembled some of the most handsome, most important china patterns in America -- those used by the Presidents of the United States.

The White House China Plate Collection includes 12 beautiful, 7-1/2" dessert plates -- each authentically replicating the design of a china service used by a different American President. And now I'm inviting you to acquire the first issue of this collection, reproducing the dinner service used by Abraham Lincoln. It features an exquisite, bold pattern depicting the American Eagle with a border design of burgundy and gold, and a rim of burnished 23K gold.

This lovely plate will surely lend prestige and elegance to your home's decor or dinner table -- just as it did in the Lincoln White House. Beyond its intrinsic beauty, both the historical importance of the pattern and the rarity of the originals make this plate particularly impressive.

So I urge you to respond by the date shown on the application form if you wish to assure yourself a priority position as a registered owner of this historic plate. And by doing so, you'll also gain the opportunity, without obligation, to acquire the additional issues in the White House China Plate Collection.

Certainly, much of the excitement being generated among collectors and seekers of Americana artifacts is the rarity of the originals which inspired this collection. They take their rightful place among our National Treasures in this year of the 200th anniversary celebration of the signing of the U.S. Constitution.

Indeed, Martha Washington's prized White House china is so scarce that it has never appeared on the New York auction market. One of these pieces (with the same pattern in this collection) is proudly displayed in the main Rotunda of the National Archives building in Washington -- just a few steps away from the original of the Constitution itself.

Of course, some of George Washington's other Presidential china has been offered from time to time with monumental results. In fact, his "Order of Cincinnati" platter sold for \$30,000 at Sotheby Parke Bernet in 1984: the highest price ever paid at auction for a single piece of White House ware.

The Hamilton Collection's White House China plates combine all the fine craftsmanship and intricate embellishments which set the original pieces apart as "Presidential" works. They are among the finest works of Woodmere China Company -- an American firm noted for its high standards of flawless, perfectly produced china.

(over, please)

As beautiful as the "Abraham Lincoln" issue appears -- with its rich 23K gold rim and lush colorations -- this work of art is also completely functional as a fine china dessert plate. It will make a most elegant addition to your dinner table, as well as a striking conversation piece for your dinner guests. What's more, to give you an opportunity to sample some of the same desserts that the Presidents enjoyed, each issue will be accompanied by a recipe regarded as a favorite of that particular President. Imagine the thrill of serving the same fresh fruit pie that President Lincoln enjoyed -- and on the same china pattern!

Collectors who acquire "Abraham Lincoln" at the very affordable issue price of \$21.50 (plus \$2.14 shipping and handling) will earn the right -- but never the obligation -- to own each of the eleven succeeding issues in the White House China Plate Collection. Each month you will be privileged to "dine with another President" as you receive White House dessert plates representing the patterns of George Washington, Benjamin Harrison, Franklin Pierce, John Quincy Adams, James Polk, and six more.

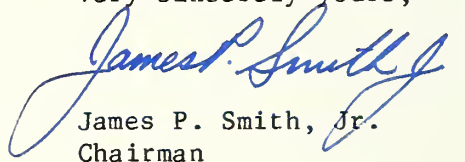
Beginning with "Abraham Lincoln," each plate will be hand-numbered and accompanied by a same-numbered Certificate of Authenticity. Each plate's backstamp will bear the facsimile of the signature of the appropriate President.

You may order "Abraham Lincoln" and each succeeding plate at no risk under the terms of The Hamilton Collection 100% Buy-Back Guarantee. Enjoy each plate in your home for up to 30 days before deciding whether to keep it. If you should return any plate during that period you will receive a complete refund of all you have paid, and your series rights will be released to another collector.

Excitement surrounding the Bicentennial of the signing of the Constitution has heightened Americans' interest and pride in other national treasures as well, such as the original White House china collection. What's more, this new "Abraham Lincoln" plate combines historic significance with a functional and beautifully crafted work of collectible art.

Now you can participate in the celebration of this uniquely American heritage. Your personal invitation for the White House China Plate Collection extends until the final date shown on the enclosed reservation form. So to assure yourself of a priority position in the collection, return your order for the "Abraham Lincoln" dessert plate today.

Very sincerely yours,


James P. Smith, Jr.
Chairman

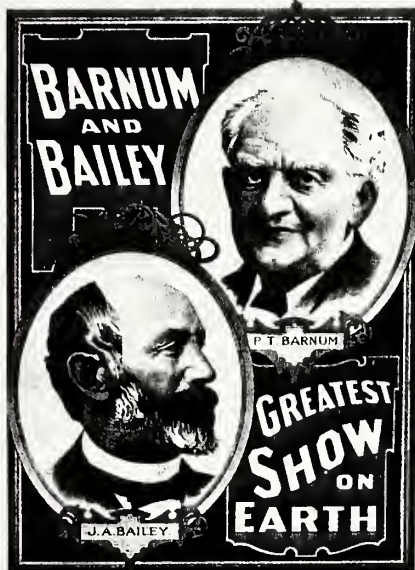
JPS/whc

P.S. The original White House China collection in Washington, D.C., boasts a fascinating history. What's more, dinnerware pieces once owned by American Presidents often command very impressive prices on the auction market. For more on these subjects, please see the enclosed article.

AROUND THE Galleries

White House China • Afro-American Narrative Quilts • Hidatsa Memories • Barnum Museum • Colorado Skiing Remembered

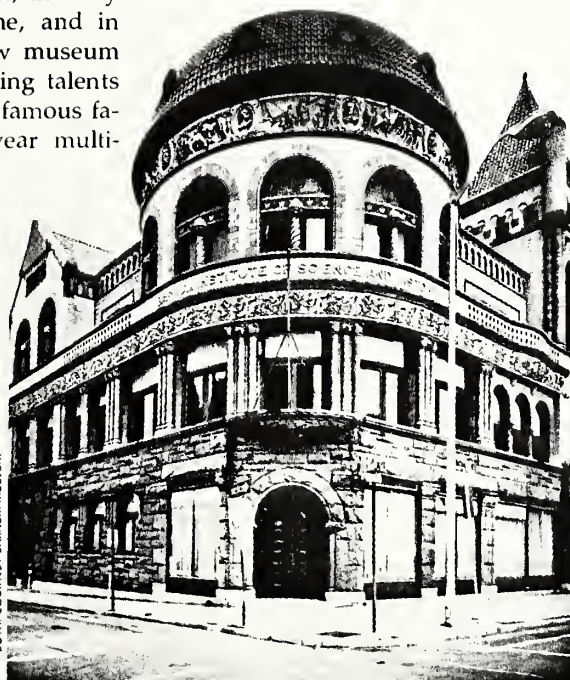
Under a New Top: A Museum for Barnum



Barnum and Bailey poster, ca 1897

While most Americans have long associated showman Phineas Taylor (P. T.) Barnum with General Tom Thumb and singer Jenny Lind, his famous protégés, few people connect him with Bridgeport, Connecticut. In fact, that city was his long-time home, and in June it dedicated a new museum devoted to the far-ranging talents and contributions of its famous favorite son. In a five-year multi-million-dollar project, galleries were expanded and refurbished in the old Barnum Institute of Science and History, an exuberant building originally donated by Barnum to hold an assortment of

Newly
renovated
Barnum
Museum



BOTH, COURTESY BARNUM MUSEUM

local memorabilia. Today it houses original Barnum documents and artifacts related to his careers as a journalist, impresario, politician, and entrepreneur, as well as circus memorabilia that include clown equipment, posters, and a fabulous scale model of Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth.

In addition, a new gallery for temporary exhibits has been inaugurated with "Catch a Brass Ring," a striking show featuring some fifty antique carousel pieces—made by such master carvers as Dentzel, Looft, and Stein and Goldstein—from the well-known Charlotte Dinger collection.

"Catch a Brass Ring: Carousel Art from the Charlotte Dinger Collection" (organized by the Museum of American Folk Art) runs through September 4 and then travels to the Flint Institute of Art, DeWaters Art Center, Flint, Michigan. For information about the show and museum: Barnum Museum, 203/331-1104.

Two Centuries of White House China

Whether an elaborate twenty-nine-course banquet served by Ulysses S. Grant or a down-home cookout hosted by the Lyndon Johnsons, entertaining at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue has always been done on a grand scale.

Commemorating the bicentennial of the American Presidency, upstate New York's Corning Museum (with the White House and the Smithsonian Institution's Traveling Exhibition Service) has organized a sparkling display entitled "Dining at the White House: Two Centuries of Presidential



CORNING MUSEUM OF GLASS

Used by Presidents Hayes and Lincoln

Tableware." The more than one hundred sixty objects include china and glass ordered by Andrew Jackson, Mary Todd Lincoln, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the Franklin Roosevelts, Trumans, Eisenhowers, and Kennedys. Of recent vintage is the infamous red Lenox service selected by Nancy Reagan.

The exhibit also features vintage photographs, portraits, menu cards, and other memorabilia. It is accompanied by *White House Glassware: Two Centuries of Presidential Entertaining*, written by Corning curator Jane Shadel Spillman (copublished by the White House Historical Association, the Corning Museum of Glass, and the National Geographic Society, \$35). Through October 15. For information: Corning Museum of Glass, 607/937-5371.



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**MASS MEETING
OF THE
DEMOCRACY
OF NORTHERN NEW YORK,
AT PLATTSBURGH
September 11, 1844.**

HON. SILAS WRIGHT,
Attorney Gen. **COR. F. BARKER,**
B. E. GARNETT, Gen. **GEO. H. DAVIS,**
Hon. **PRESTON KING.**

Admission Free. The meeting will be held at the Plattsburgh Academy. The meeting will be held at the Plattsburgh Academy. The meeting will be held at the Plattsburgh Academy.

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64

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING MESSAGES

POST CARD

MAILED 10 10 1930

Dear Billy,

It is a little hard to get a letter from me. I am not home yet. I am not home yet. I am not home yet.

Billy Drinnon

10 Huron St

Swampscott,

Mass.

61



55 A



MASSIVE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS, 1920'S

34 PHOTOGRAPHY: A large collection of nine photograph albums, and over 3,000 unmounted photo's; each numbered, starting with 1272. Four typed photograph records are included which correspond to the numbered photo's; 1272-2505-2506-3654. The photographer and record keeper was F.W. Collins of New York, a civil and mining engineer. It would appear that Mr. Collins traveled all over the U.S. and recorded rail lines, town views, factories, houses, etc. and kept very detailed records. The albums alone, contain over 1,000 photo's. Areas photographed include Roanoke, Va., with views of the "Vinton-Roanoke Water Co."; St. Joe, Indiana; Butlee, Indiana; Edon, Ohio; Maumee, Ohio; Defiance, Ohio; Waterloo, Indiana; New York; Kiresville, Missouri; Fayetteville, Arkansas; Brookfield, Missouri; Seattle, Washington; Woodland, California; and many other places. Not only was Collins interested in railroad and town views, but there is a sampling of interior views of stores, factories and their workers, etc.. Space does not permit a complete description of this incredible archive of photographs, most of which are postcard in size. Condition ranges from fair to excellent. A wonderful lot with the potential for further research. Should be viewed prior to auction.
(Est. 500-800)

35 CURTIS, E.S.: A portrait of a Mojave girl, by Edward Curtis, 1903, signed, in ink, on lower right area of mat; 6 x 6½; on verso, "X 979 Mojave-Co-La". (Some rubbing to upper right corner, and around nose of portrait.)
(Est. 150-250)

POLITICAL

36 CANE: A wooden walking cane, with an iron ax-shaped handle, with brass inlay design, bearing the initials, "A.L.", (A. Lincoln?); ca. 1860's; fine.
(Est. 100-200)

37 POLITICAL: A silk ribbon, "Fremont and Dayton", with portrait of Fremont and crossed flags; also, "Free Soil", "Fremont and Liberty", "Free Speech". (Light water stain to top ¼); otherwise fine. Seems to be unlisted.
(Est. 100-150)

38 (GRANT, U.S.): A bronze bust of Grant in uniform, marked, "Copyright by K. Gerhardt (1853-1940) sculptor, 1885, (No.) 87"; 8½ x 7; excellent; cast in Hartford, Ct.
(Est. 300-500)

39 POLITICAL: A large lot of political ephemera, most late 19th C., early 20th C.. Included are ribbons, tickets, pins, postcards, a few posters, etc; two catalogues of supplies for banners. A very interesting lot with 100's of items; should be seen.
(Est. 250-350)

40 POLITICAL: An engraved print, showing all of the first eight presidents, ending with Andrew Jackson. Published by T.C. Story, N.Y.; 1830's. Housed in period frame of walnut; 13 x 15. A scarce print issued during Jackson's presidency. (Upper right section has light stain line.)
(Est. 200-300)

41 POLITICAL: A gold locket, with glass encased, silver Lincoln token displaying a bearded bust portrait, with plain field. Verso, "Inaug/Second/Term March 4/1865", enclosed by an open laurel wreath. (See Sullivan No. AL 1864-69); (Some rubbing on glass); token is excellent.
(Est. 150-200)

42 POLITICAL: A fine straight razor, with a horn handle, carved in relief with a log cabin, portrait and eagle. "The Harrison Razor Universally Approved"; verso reads, "Confidently Recommended As To Quality"; "Old Tippecanoe"; with case. Marked "H. Boker and Co., Germany". (Some light wear from use), otherwise fine.
(Est. 250-350)

43 POLITICAL: A rare, small, book-shaped locket, with portraits of A. Lincoln (Cooper Union portrait, 1860), and Fremont; both are gem sized, in brass case which includes portraits of two Union generals (?). Case has embossed design of cross/anchor/heart. Fine.
(Est. 150-250)

44 POLITICAL: An unusual brass trivet horseshoe, and portrait of Grover "Cleveland". Verso is marked, "H.C.M.". Fine; 5 x 4½. Plus another trivet (iron) for Benj. Harrison, of similar design; 5 x 4½; with old paint; fine. Two items.
(Est. 300-400)

45 POLITICAL FLAG: "For President John Bell, For Vice President Edward Everett"; "The Union and the Constitution". (Light age tones in white stripes); otherwise excellent; 8 x 11½; 1860 campaign.
(Est. 700-800)

46 POLITICAL: An "Admiral Dewey" lamp, ca. 1898; in the shape of a gunshell, the legs are crossed cannons. "Remember The Maine" on side, opposite shows a ship; approximately 8½ x 9, including the wickholder. (Glass chimney missing, some surface scratches and tarnishing.) An attractive political lamp.
(Est. 500-600)

47 POLITICAL: An engraving of "General George Washington", framed; 12 x 9½; ca. 1800; published by J. Savage & Peale. (Trimmed margin, surface abrasions, tearing in lower margin.)
(Est. 150-250)

48 POLITICAL: A Lincoln ferrotype pin, "A. Lincoln", verso, "Johnson"; later pin attached with black ribbon; (used for funeral); (See Hake #3073); fine.
(Est. 150-200)

49 POLITICAL: A Dewey shelf clock; brass, with raised relief; bust of Dewey, crossed cannons with shield, 1898; "Dewey-Manila"; 10 x 8; (running, light age spots); unusual size.
(Est. 350-450)

50 POLITICAL: A 12 3/4 x 9 7/8 Roosevelt bas relief plaque, ca. 1920; by James Earle Fraser. A relief of Roosevelt is shown above the quote, "Aggressive fighting for the Right is the Noblest Sport the World Affords". Condition is very good.
(Est. 300-400)

51 SUFFRAGETTE: A porcelain figure of a black woman, holding a club, and a sign which reads, "Votes for Women". Below, on base, "Suffragette"; 7½. (Only minor wear in hair area); otherwise very fine.
(Est. 400-450)

52 POLITICAL: A 33 x 22½ broadside, "Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Northern New York, at Plattsburgh, Septemb'r 11, 1844". In small print, "Democrats Awake!.. raise the War Cry of the Democracy... Polk, Dallas and Victory"; "Hon. Silas Wright"; "Attorney Gen. Geo. P. Baker". (Fold damage, aging.)
(Est. 200-400)

53 POLITICAL POSTER: A very large Woodrow Wilson poster, three sheets, approximately 80 x 40; showing a large portrait of Wilson with flags. Also, many printed slogans, "Child Labor Law"; "Income Tax Laws"; "Our First Real Preparedness To Insure Continuance of Peace". Executed in three-color woodcut printing; portrait is photogravure; "Home Show Printing House, Kansas City, Mo.". (Some fold weakness, small holes at a few folds); otherwise a great display piece; unusual for a Wilson poster.
(Est. 250-450)

54 (A. LINCOLN): A dinner plate and cup from the White House service 1861-1866. Decorated with a spread-winged eagle, shield and clouds. A dark purple border with gold decoration outlines the piece; no markings, (made by Haviland and Co.). Sold by J.W. Boteler and Bro., Washington. Plate measures 9½ in diameter; cup is 3 x 3½. Both items have damage. Plate is cracked twice and reglued; cup is missing handle, and is cracked and chipped.) Plate could be restored. Family tradition states that these were broken during a White House reception. An unusual offering. Two items.
(Est. 800-1,200)

LINCOLN PORTRAIT

55 (A. LINCOLN): A very fine oil on board portrait of A. Lincoln in bust pose, turned to right. In fancy gilt, oval frame; 20 x 16. (A few surface scratches with some restoration); yet a beautiful portrait; ca. 1865-70; unsigned.
(Est. 500-800)

55A SEE ADDENDAE

BRIAN RIBA

RIBA AUCTIONS inc.

P.O. Box 53 - 894 Main Street
South Glastonbury, CT 06073
(203) 633-3076

HISTORICAL AUCTION

AUTOGRAPHS, POSTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS

OCTOBER 28, 1989





STATE OF ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SPRINGFIELD 62706

JAMES R. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR

My fellow American and friend of the Navy,

The United States Historical Society has extended to you an invitation to acquire reproductions of the Haviland dinner plates and dinner service used at the White House by President and Mrs. Lincoln. The Commissioning Committee for the USS Abraham Lincoln and the Historical Society are issuing the Lincoln China in order to provide the ship with individual plates and services for use on ceremonial occasions. Government funds cannot be used for this purpose.

It is our hope that you will make the decision to acquire one or more of the plates or services, and thereby assist us in our efforts on behalf of the USS Abraham Lincoln, the Navy's newest and most powerful ship, and its crew. The USS Abraham Lincoln will be commissioned on November 11, 1989.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "James R. Thompson".

James R. Thompson
GOVERNOR



VIRGINIUS DABNEY
Chairman,
Advisory Committee

ROBERT H. KLINE
Chairman,
Board of Governors

UNITED STATES HISTORICAL SOCIETY

"In this temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever" The Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C.

Dear Friend:

With the Governor of Illinois, I am pleased to invite you to acquire reproductions of the White House China used by President Abraham Lincoln. We are issuing the Lincoln China on behalf of the Commissioning Committee of the USS Abraham Lincoln.

The mighty Nimitz-class carrier will be commissioned in November. Funds from the issue will be used to provide the ship with dinner services and individual plates for presentation. As no public funds are authorized for this purpose, it must come from private subscription.

There will be only 5000 individual Lincoln Plates and 500 Presidential Dinner Services issued for collectors, in addition to those for the ship. Of all the many editions of plates and fine china, I know of no others of greater importance and historic value.

The 20-piece dinner service consists of four dinner plates, four cups, four saucers, four dessert plates and four butter plates.

Both the individual plates and the complete dinner services are being made by Haviland, of France, who made the originals for Lincoln.

As you no doubt know, Limoges, France is renowned for the purity, translucency and brilliance of its clay. That is why the young American, David Haviland, built his factory there in 1842. He attracted the best designers and china artists to his manufactory, and Haviland continues to do so to this day.

To authenticate the shape, color and design of the Lincoln China, we have worked with museum curators and the archivists of Haviland. It has been our privilege to personally view some of the original plates, cups and saucers of President Lincoln's dinnerware in the Museum of National History of the Smithsonian Institution.

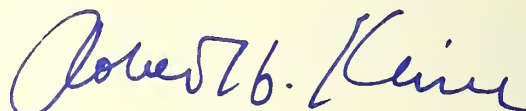
The scalloped shape, the 24-karat gold tracery design, the rich purple band, the American Eagle in the center - all combine to make the Abraham Lincoln White House China exceptionally beautiful and elegant. Rays of sunlight break through golden clouds, surrounded by a rainbow -- symbolizing America reunited. Two gold strands entwined around the plate border represent the union of North and South.

Individuals who acquire the Abraham Lincoln White House Plates and Dinner Services will receive certificates attesting to their support and designating them as Honorary Crew Members of the USS Abraham Lincoln. Their names will be recorded in the ship's log. Those who acquire the complete 20 piece dinner service will be invited to attend, with priority seating, the official commissioning ceremonies in Norfolk, Virginia, on Saturday, November 11.

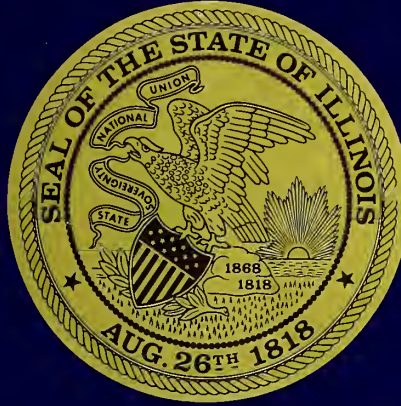
You can reserve one or more of the Lincoln dinner plates or the dinner services by sending your reservations on the enclosed form. Because of the extremely low edition limits, orders should be mailed immediately - no later than October 31.

It is a privilege for us at the Society and the Commissioning Committee to participate in this program honoring the President who preserved our union. I hope that you will choose to participate, too, by owning and displaying the Presidential china of Abraham Lincoln and becoming honorary crew members of the USS Abraham Lincoln.

Cordially,



Robert H. Kline
Chairman
Board of Governors



THE HONORABLE JAMES R. THOMPSON
Governor of the State of Illinois

AND THE
OFFICIAL COMMISSIONING COMMITTEE
INVITE YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COMMISSIONING
OF THE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN
★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Your Invitation to Participate USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE NAVY

President Lincoln was extremely proud of the Navy. Largely due to his efforts and farsightedness, the 1864 Navy was the most technologically advanced of its time. He took an obsolete fleet of wooden sailing ships and transformed it into a modern force of ironclad, steam-propelled vessels. The blockade that this modern fleet was able to throw around southern cities contributed significantly to the Union victory in the War Between the States.

Lincoln marveled at steam-powered ships and predicted that their use would expand even beyond the Civil War era. The President who saw such value in a superior Navy is now honored by becoming namesake of the United States Navy's largest ship—*USS Abraham Lincoln*—a Nimitz-class aircraft carrier.



The launching ceremonies at Newport News, Virginia

COMMISSIONING IN NOVEMBER

The ship, launched in February 1988, is currently undergoing outfitting and extensive operational testing. She will be officially commissioned into active naval service in November 1989. The Commissioning Committee is composed of prominent citizens of Illinois, the "Land of Lincoln" state. The Committee will sponsor the activities and program at the commissioning and will place objects aboard the ship that depict the life of President Lincoln.

One of the Committee's duties is to donate reproductions of the china and silver service used in the White House during Lincoln's administration. The Committee has commissioned the United States Historical Society to recreate the china used in the White House during President Lincoln's administration. This china will be used for ceremonial occasions and diplomatic entertaining on-board the carrier. In addition, the Captain will receive individual plates to present as gifts to heads of states and other dignitaries.

The Commissioning Committee is offering place settings and individual dinner plates of the Lincoln China to benefit the *USS Abraham Lincoln* aircraft carrier. For each dinner plate or setting acquired, a payment will go directly to the Commissioning Committee to provide china service for the ship. Even though the ship is part of the U.S. Navy's fleet, the Commissioning Committee is responsible for providing the ship with china and silver service for ceremonial purposes. Funding for these must come from the private sector.

CHINA CREATED BY HAVILAND, LIMOGES

President Lincoln saw great symbolic value in fine public buildings. He continued work on the Capitol building even while the nation was at war. He explained, "If people see the Capitol go on, they will know that the Union will go on." He reopened work on the Treasury building and wanted the White House to look its best.

When Mrs. Lincoln discovered that there was not enough of the Pierce presidential china to set a formal table, she went on a shopping excursion to New York, reported by *The New York Daily Tribune* of May 16, 1861:

Mrs. Lincoln employed the greater portion of Wednesday forenoon in making purchases. Among other places she visited the establishments of Lord & Taylor and Messrs. E.V. Haughwout & Co. At the latter establishment she ordered a splendid dinner service for the White House in "Solferino" and gold with the arms of the United States emblazoned on each piece.

Haughwout & Company's exhibit catalog for the Crystal Palace Fair of 1853 featured French china by Haviland described as a "specimen plate with blue band, Alhambra style, of a dinner service manufactured for the President of the United States." The pattern was one of two proposed for the Executive Mansion. President Pierce bought the first pattern that year, and Mrs. Lincoln ordered the second in 1861, with minor modifications. She preferred a more scalloped shape, and instead of the blue band, she selected "Solferino," a bright purple which had become quite fashionable since its creation by the French in 1859.

The Alhambra border refers to the gold tracery around the plate's edge. This motif, Moorish in origin, was named after the decoration of the Alhambra in Spain. It achieved great popularity in Europe and America after its use as decoration for the British exhibition at the Crystal Palace in London.

-
- OPTION 1: Acquire individual plates
Edition limit: 5,000
- OPTION 2: Acquire complete 20-piece
dinner services
Edition limit: 500

Size of dinner plate: 9" diameter

Includes gift box and Certificate of Sponsorship from the United States Historical Society and the *USS Abraham Lincoln* Commissioning Committee

THE PRESIDENTIAL CHINA

The Abraham Lincoln White House China is crafted to exacting standards by Haviland, Limoges, where the original china was made. Haviland has been a respected name in fine china since 1842 when David Haviland moved his wife and son to Limoges, France, and opened a china manufactory to supply the American market.

He insisted upon the highest standards of artistry and craftsmanship. Successive generations of the family maintained his insistence on excellence and continued his quest for new methods in the manufacture and decoration of fine china service. Haviland china

in the Commissioning of the M LINCOLN



is a high fired porcelain that offers the advantage of strength, long life, heat retention and a pure white body.

Today, Haviland china is eagerly sought by collectors who value its beauty, artistry and translucency.

The dinner plate of the Lincoln White House China is of white porcelain with a Royal Purple or Solferino border. A gold cable around the edge and gold dots inside the purple border decorate the rim. In the center of the plate is the seal of the Arms of the United States as specified by the Lincolns for the original White House dinner service.

From a 20th-century perspective, the Lincoln china is highly symbolic of a nation engaged in a great civil war. Although evidence exists that Mrs. Lincoln selected the pattern herself, Edwin Atlee Barber wrote in 1895 that the design was selected after consultation among officials in Washington. He described the plate border as a gold guilloché of two strands entwined that mutually strengthened each other, symbolizing the union of the North and South. He further theorized that the eagle in the center was intended to symbolize the United States with sunlight breaking through the surrounding clouds.

While this 1895 interpretation seems logical based on events of the Lincoln years, it could hardly have been the manufacturer's intent when the china pattern was created in 1853, eight years preceding the War Between the States. As it is recreated today, however, it is an appropriate symbol of a united nation, created for the mighty ship that bears President Lincoln's name.



Table set with Lincoln China by Haviland in White House dining room.

THE WHITE HOUSE CHINA COLLECTION

The White House china collection is the only continuous collection in the Executive Mansion. In its present form, it represents all presidential administrations and is one of the most significant and valuable museum collections in the country.

Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes was one of the first to plan a collection of White House china, but she did not complete it for presentation to the government before her husband's term expired. When the family returned to Ohio, the presidential china went with them. The next First Lady to gather relics of White House china was Mrs. McKinley, who was spurred on by Washington writer Abby Gunn Baker. When Mrs. Baker began her research of presidential china in 1901, only china from the Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley administrations remained in the mansion.

Recent First Ladies, such as Mamie Eisenhower and Jacqueline Kennedy, possessed a strong sense of history for the house they occupied and have contributed to the White House China Collection. Mrs. Eisenhower completed the collection of presidential china by securing pieces from five administrations not previously represented: Andrew Johnson, William Howard Taft, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. Jacqueline Kennedy enjoyed using the historic china of previous administrations and frequently set her tables with the Harrison, Lincoln or Theodore Roosevelt dinner services.

The Abraham Lincoln White House China is an official issue of the United States Historical Society, a private non-governmental organization dedicated to historical research and the sponsorship of projects and issuance of objects which are artistically and historically significant.



United States Historical Society
First and Main Streets • Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 648-4736

KEEP THIS PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN WHITE HOUSE CHINA



On (date) _____, I reserved the following
Abraham Lincoln White House China, authorized by the
United States Historical Society and the USS Abraham
Lincoln Commissioning Committee:

- ____ (qty.) dinner plates
____ (qty.) dinner services (four 5-piece place settings)
☐ Charged to credit card _____
☐ Paid by check number _____

USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN
COMMISSIONING COMMITTEE

THE HONORABLE JAMES THOMPSON
Governor of Illinois

issued in cooperation with



UNITED STATES HISTORICAL SOCIETY
First and Main Streets • Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 648-4736

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN WHITE HOUSE CHINA

RESERVATION FORM

This reservation form is valid until October 31, 1989.

Please enter my reservation for the Abraham Lincoln White House China by Haviland, authorized by the United States Historical Society and the USS Abraham Lincoln Commissioning Committee. Thirty-day return privilege.

____ (qty.) Dinner plate(s) with presentation box and Certificate of Authenticity and Sponsorship at \$125 per plate. My name will be recorded as an Honorary Crew Member in the Ship's Log. Edition limit: 5,000.

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$ _____

____ (qty.) Dinner service(s) of four 5-piece place settings with Certificate of Authenticity and Sponsorship at \$1,750 per service. My name will be recorded as an Honorary Crew Member in the Ship's Log. I also will receive two tickets for priority seating at the commissioning ceremony in Norfolk, Virginia, November 11, 1989. Edition limit: 500.

TOTAL DEPOSIT AT \$875 PER SERVICE: \$ _____
(Balance due at time of delivery)

PLEASE CHECK ONE:

- ☐ My check is enclosed for \$ _____ to: _____
☐ Charge payment of \$ _____ to: _____
____ VISA ____ MasterCard ____ Am.Express

Acct. No. _____ Exp. _____

Note: Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax.

Called 10/27/93. They are sold out and not planning

To name R. C.

*Mr. Mark E. Neely, Jr.
La. Warren Lincoln Lib & Mus
1300 S Clinton St P O Box 1110
Fort Wayne, IN 46801*

(PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS TO SHOW LABEL CORRECTION.)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

F. "SENTRY" MEERKAT. Our brave meerkat fearlessly watches out for the safety of his team. Realistically rendered in hand-painted cold cast bronze. 9 1/2"h. 8032 \$65.00 (Members \$58.50) (s/h 3.50).



F



G

G. U.S. FLAG SET. Includes a 3' x 5' DuPont® nylon flag with 50 embroidered stars, 5" eagle ornament, 6-ft. 2-pc. aluminum pole, mounting bracket, rope and assembly instructions. SET: 2940 \$32.00 (Members \$28.80) (s/h 3.85). * FLAG ALONE: 2941 \$24.00 (Members \$21.60) (s/h 3.00).

The National Museum of American History houses the original Star-Spangled Banner, White House China, and the First Ladies' gowns. Many objects which belonged to presidential families, such as jewelry, recreational equipment, and childhood toys, are displayed in "The Ceremonial Court."

H. LINCOLN PLATE. This lovely plate is adapted from original china pieces in our National Museum of American History. Porcelain decorated in U.S.A. with 23k gold rim. 7 1/2" dia. 7344 \$35.00 (Members \$31.50) (s/h 3.00).



H



**CREDIT CARD
ORDERS PHONE
703-455-1700
7 DAYS 24 HOURS**

3/30/90 Smithsonian



Plates from Which
Abraham Lincoln Ate.
The Children Are Elinor
Frances and Mary Schnei-
der, Granddaughters of
Otto Frellson, Proprietor
of the Old Mallory Hotel
in St. Charles.

Lincoln White House China

Curios & Relics
(modern)

Authentic reproduction, desert plate, 7½" diameter,
limited edition, plate no. 0486A, Woodmere China,
copyright 1986.

6-21-89

Lincoln White House China

Curios & Relics
(modern)

Authentic reproductions, 3 cups and 3 saucers, made by
Haviland at Limoges, France, saucer # 429 signed, " ?
Haviland . 8.14.72." Limited edition of 2500. Other
saucers are numbered 453, 752, and 762. Each set boxed
and accompanied by a folder written by Margaret Brown
Klapthor giving history of the china.

Purchased from Jack W. Robbins, 6507 Bradbury Avenue,
Fort Wayne, IN 46809.

\$ 15.00 a set

Total \$ 60.00

4-12-84

Lincoln White House China

Curios & Relics
(modern)

Authentic reproduction of a plate of White House China
made by Haviland at Limoges, France in 1861 for President
Abraham Lincoln and personally selected by Mary Todd
Lincoln. No. 681 of a limited edition of 2500.

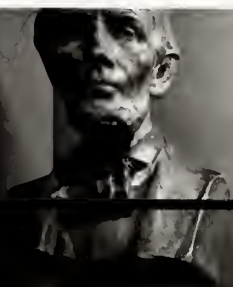
(Purchased October 17, 1969, for \$100.00)

Gift from Ruth Cook, 914 Savilla Avenue, Fort Wayne, IN
46807.

Gift value \$25.00

Purchased from Smithsonian Catalog

Cup and saucer # 429 donated to the Lincoln National
Foundation, Inc. for a retirement gift for Marilyn
Vachon, Corp. Secretary, April 29, 1987.



Small informational card or label placed below the large oval tray.



Small informational card or label placed to the right of the circular plates, containing handwritten text.

See *Epitaph*

